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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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4 MARCH 1987

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## MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

### ROUND TABLE ON PROCESS, PROBLEMS OF MILITARY INNOVATION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Capt 3d Rank A. Tkachev: "'Eureka' in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution"]

[Text] It is the historic calling of socialism to place at the disposal of communist construction the achievements of advanced science and the most improved and mighty equipment which increases the strength of creative collective labor.

#### From the CPSU Program

An interesting, frank conversation on ways for reorganization in the work of troop inventors and innovators and on urgent problems of technical creativity took place in the editorial office. Taking part in it were officers of the Invention Department, USSR Ministry of Defense, and chiefs of innovation and invention bureaus of the Armed Forces services.

#### Causes and Effects

The exclamation "Eureka!" (I found it!) which was pronounced in olden times became the symbol of that mighty powerful outburst of feelings which shakes the creative personality at the moment of discovery, enlightenment, conjecture, inspiration, and a long-awaited outcome. But the subject of our editor interest is not symbolics but a specific event (and, more accurately, events) which pertains to a specific troop unit or ship, military enterprise, or scientific institution where specific seekers and prospectors of "Eureka"--all those who it is customary to call army and naval innovators--are located. And we will begin this conversation with a letter which is sufficiently typical and also fully specific.

"Dear editors! Captain N. A. Andreyev, battery commander of the Central Asian Military District, greets you. I have made a device to calculate the sight setting and launching angle for a target for tactical missiles. More than five years were spent on its creation and improvement and its 'break-through.' The instrument is compact, made in the form of a logarithmic slide rule, and simple to use. On the basis of the initial version I have developed four other instruments for the computation of the data which the commander of a missile battery needs.

But, unfortunately, all this proved to be unnecessary. The unit commander believes that 'scientific and technical progress should reach us in the established order.' The NII [scientific-research institute] brushes me aside. They all are afraid of something, no one wants to 'take the trouble.' But, you see, it is much easier to say 'nonsense' or 'fiddlesticks' than to delve into the essence. Where haven't I written! I am already sick from all this red tape, for I'm tired of proving that the troops need such an instrument because it is simple, convenient, visual, reliable, cheap and, most important--it increases the accuracy of target destruction with a reduction in the time for calculations by 30-40 percent.... The meaning of the work on which so many sleepless nights were spent I saw in proving to myself that it will be useful. Advise me, what more can I do?"

It is difficult to read such letters and also not easy to answer them. The editors are not authorized to conduct consultations; therefore, most often we send questions of this type to the Department on Inventions of the Soviet Ministry of Defense or to bureaus on invention of the services of the Armed Forces whence they (and also often) landed at the very same echelons which are already rather tired of the given inventor (innovator) and the next time reply to him technically and with a guarantee of safety that he has already heard from these echelons.... As a rule, there are no repeated letters after this....

And nevertheless, we tried to give to situations similar to this publicity in the newspaper, and critical articles in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on problems of invention and innovation work among the troops caused lively responses. Generalized, they would sound like this: "The problems which were touched on by the newspaper are of a much greater scale and much more complex. You illuminated details and consequences, but it is necessary to struggle against the causes which engender the dissatisfaction of people who participate in technical creativity. And you should talk about them frankly, without reservations and quibbling, in the spirit of the times."

Such a conversation also took place in the editorial office. It began with the question: "Is 'Eureka' needed in the era of the NTR [scientific and technical revolution]?" And its meaning is to rise above the situation, not to succumb to emotions, and from rational positions approach the problem which at times the seekers of "Eureka" see one-sidedly. For each of them is most deeply convinced that he made a discovery or solved a technical problem better than anyone else and that society needs precisely this solution and should adopt all measures for its most rapid realization.

And what if it doesn't happen? What if a seemingly alluring idea is only the fruit of an honest error or inflamed conceit? At times solutions which are unskilled in a scientific and technical plane are sent to us. It is not necessary to be a professional expert to understand the groundlessness of the resentments and the claims of their authors. They propose anything: from a perpetual motion motor to bolts with a round nut.

Another aspect to which we should not close our eyes is the very fact of the extreme complexity and science intensity of contemporary equipment and combat means, check-measurement equipment, and automatic control systems which are in the inventory of the army, air force, and navy. Powerful scientific, planning, and

production "companies" are genuine NTR giants where people who are by no means dilettantes work. The complete burden of the entire totality of scientific and technical problems of a defense nature lays and will lay on the shoulders of these giants. But at times voices are heard that under NTR conditions with its requirements for the deepest specialization, high professionalism, and development according to plan a chance amateur "Eureka" is not a social value, that it is non-competitive and, because of objective reasons, should die away since this is not lamentable for anyone. For the skilled handicraftsman and artisan has departed from the historic stage under the onslaught of the industrial giants.... How is the skilled handicraftsman and inventor better than he? Is he needed as an important factor? What do knowledgeable people think about this?

#### They Are Doing a Tremendous State Deed

The chief of the bureau of invention and innovation of the Main Directorate for Combat Training of the Ground Forces, Lieutenant Colonel V. Yatskov, answered the question spiritedly and without the slightest vacillation.

"I just completed an article for the journal IZOBRETATEL I RATSIONALIZATOR [Inventor and Innovator] in which I want to object to the author of one of the articles, a doctor of sciences. It is this idea which he advocates: 'Get out of the way of the NTR, lone inventor! This road is for the NII, for the KB [design office], for the laboratories and organized official collectives!' I myself, writes the doctor, have about 80 certificates for inventions, and all were received in coauthorship. But I have a question for him: 'And what is his personal contribution to the common matter?' Cases are known where creative groups 'swell' from hangers-on. I express myself sharply, but this is because, excuse me, I am boiling. Now I will try to set forth specific facts without emotion...."

It turned out that there were many facts. It was learned, for example, that virtually all training range equipment which is employed today for the training of troops was worked out in its most important features precisely by troop inventors and innovators. These are the company tactical set, and sets of instruments for driving combat vehicles, and whole systems for controlling the target situation on the ranges. And there is more. An entire number of subjects (they were named specifically) on which official KB's of some enterprises conducted scientific research studies and could not accomplish them at the proper level proved to be solved in shorter times and with the required quality by troop engineers whose studies were also recommended for production and combat training practice.

All subsequent speakers also proved to be in complete agreement with the first speaker. Here is the reasoning of the representatives of the Air Force and the Strategic Rocket Forces, Colonel M. Vinogradov and Colonel L. Baryshev. Weapons and equipment as well as systems for monitoring and controlling them in these services of the Armed Forces are operated in accordance with specific regulations. This is natural. As is also, by the way, the fact that the development of military equipment is accomplished by the "NTR giants" at the maximum scientific and technical level possible for its time. And what do we see? With such rigid restrictions and such a high technical basis for these troops independent engineer-design and innovational thought of the aviators and missilemen not only did not atrophy, so to say, because of uselessness but, on the contrary acquired

the nature of large-scale, energetic "search-introduction." In the Air Force, for example, thousands(!) of certificates for inventions have been issued to technical and engineering personnel, teachers of military educational institutions, and flight and command personnel. Thanks to this, the performance characteristics of series aircraft have been improved as have the systems for their servicing, rates of mastery have been increased, and the reliability of the control of aviation complexes has been raised. All this serves as a substantial supplement to the combat readiness of the services as a whole. The picture is similar in the Strategic Rocket Forces.

Why is it necessary to stress the concept of "combat readiness" in connection with invention and innovation work? Only because at the level of ordinary consciousness and at the level of the practical activity of commanders and staffs of various categories the understanding of this indissoluble connection is absent at times. Moreover, technical creativity is separated from combat readiness and even opposes it. This will be discussed more specifically below.

But for the present, concerning the "competence" of the existence of ad hoc searchers for "Eureka." Under conditions of the NTR, each one does his thing and, as life shows, and each one has more than enough to do. We say as follows: the "giants", figuratively speaking, solve the strategic problems of strengthening the strategic potential of the Soviet Armed Forces, and army and navy innovators, conventionally speaking, the tactical ones. In which regard, on the side of the latter is a clear preponderance in such areas as polishing designs to the desired perfection, their adaptation to specific operating conditions, improvement of repair technologies, increasing the degree of economy, and their mastery among the troops itself. One figure alone from the considered economic impact (not taking the aspects of combat readiness) for the Strategic Rocket Forces from the introduction of innovation suggestions is hundreds of thousands of rubles per year. And if we count as a whole, in which regard not only with the troops but also at the enterprises of the Ministry of Defense and in industry which services defensive needs? This is a ponderable addition or savings, call it what you wish, to those sums which are allocated from the state budget for the country's defense!

Further. It is also necessary to state the predominance of empiricists, that is, of chance and the elements, in the relations of the enthusiasts of "Eureka" and "NTR giants" in the overwhelming majority of specific situations. Innovators, the speakers stressed, are without rights and defenseless in some things and their ideas are frequently rejected or confiscated in someone's favor and, at times, introduction is determined not by their objective value but purely by personal breakthrough and other qualities of the inventor and innovator. This is a bitter conclusion, but it is better to look the truth in the eye than to turn away from it. Then, it will be possible to undertake something more rapidly for normalization of today's unsatisfactory state of affairs.

And, finally, as one of the participants in the conversation expressed himself, "Whether we are occupied with troop Kulibins or will not be occupied with them, there will be no end to them." The process has an objective nature, and the task is to make it maximally effective, capable of coordination, and controllable.



## Is it Wise to Twist a Nut with a Screwdriver?...

The report, "In the Column 'Introduction--Deletion'" in the survey of readers' letters, "Losses to Formalism" published in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA this 21 May and 3 June, posed the sore subject of the circulation of the innovators' studies and making more active the work of the commissions on invention in the units and on the ships, and it spoke of the absence of promptness and real assistance for innovators and of interest in their ideas and about the inattention of some commanders and chiefs as well as of party and Komsomol organizations to the needs of the innovators. The participants in the round-table conversation found these criticisms completely objective. And they even added much from their own experience. But the main thing is that with their assistance the reasons were disclosed for such a state of affairs which, one wants to believe, will begin to improve in the future after the adoption of the appropriate measures.

Just what are these reasons?

First of all, sluggishness and even a lack of interest of individual commanders and chiefs in supporting the innovators. The commander, and this is fully understandable, is burdened with the solution of urgent operational problems of combat training, strengthening prescribed order, the organization of socialist competition, living conditions, and so forth. Does he have the time for his subordinates' technical creativity? If "yes," it means that he is an enthusiast and a very competent military specialist. But unfortunately, we also encounter those who won't stir a finger in favor of an innovational study or new equipment. "In our unit," writes Captain A. Semchuk, "equipment produced in the 1960's is operated although equipment was received long ago on a contemporary element base which is much more improved. The period of the plant's warranty for this new equipment has already expired and they have not even begun its introduction. It is a pity to see how expensive equipment which is capable of providing a substantial increase in combat readiness becomes unserviceable. Commanders and chiefs know about this but they prefer to stick to old equipment which they know better."

This position is so unsteady, vacillating, and slippery that it is quite close to direct opposition to the innovators. But life requires acceleration. And this requirement is in no way linked with what was discussed in the July survey which was published in the newspaper. It opened with the letter of Major Yu. Raguzin which presented the absolutely scandalous fact of the "elimination", on the order of Lieutenant Colonel A. Prygunov, of the premises and equipment which the unit's innovators had collected in these premises for many years. Much time has passed since July, but meanwhile the editors have not received any reply from the responsible officers concerning measures for restoration of the normal situation. We would like to believe that the political directorate of the GSFG [Group of Soviet Forces in Germany] is also doing its bit in this process.

In general, the root of many conflict situations, in the opinion of participants in the conversation, consists on the one hand of the absence of a sense of responsibility among a number of commanders for the activity of the innovators who are subordinate to them since it is considered in isolation from questions of combat readiness and is even artificially opposed to it. And on the other hand, of their unpreparedness--psychologically and professionally-- for the leadership of such activity. It was proposed (unanimously) that this knot be untied immediately with two hands: improving the composition of the chairmen of the commissions

on invention through the selection of people who are competent and enthusiasts in this work and, simultaneously, increasing the responsibility of unit commanders for the level of the work itself and the effectiveness of technical creativity. "Necessity is the mother of invention," stressed the deputy chief of the Department of Invention of the Ministry of Defense, Colonel A. Burdenko.

Who should work with the commissions on invention at the scale of the large unit, district, fleet, and group of forces and how should it be done? Now this duty is assigned to the senior officer on invention who is listed in the table of organization of the headquarters of the large unit, district, fleet, or group of forces. The ratio itself is already like this: one officer for all the commissions and thousands of innovators makes his influence on the course of matters extremely problematical and, if we judge from the editors' mail, also even imperceptible.

Based on their own experience, the participants in the meeting in the editorial office (they almost all passed through this service stage) spoke of how important it is that the senior officers on innovation and invention be permitted by their direct superiors to work namely on innovation and invention and not be used for all the other inexhaustibly varied requirements of district life. Paradoxes evolve. If they are enthusiasts of their work, the senior officers work on it on days off, nights, and in snatches during service time, and when they try to devote themselves to this matter completely, they are rebuffed: "You give us combat readiness, give us discipline, and we will somehow live without innovations!"

Most likely, this does not occur everywhere, but often enough as soon as this was discussed with pain and bitterness.... And what was the result? Among the senior officers the main concern is to prepare the annual report in accordance with the established forms. That is, to collect information and prepare it for a report upward. A purely office matter; however, it trampled beneath itself a living matter and devours weeks and months.... Just when will we exterminate the hydra of bureaucratism? For back in 1921 V. I. Lenin wrote to the People's Commissariat of Education which was in charge of science and education: "Practical, shortest, but clear and precise forms for reporting should be worked out so that it would be possible to consider and check the extents and results of the work."

Today, alas, impractical, most cumbersome, inconvenient, and intricate reporting forms have been worked out and are in operation with which no one is delighted but which, nevertheless, no one is reviewing. And it is time.

Interesting comparisons were made by the chief of BRIZ [Bureau of Innovation and Invention] of the Navy, Captain 1st Rank N. Popov: "In recent years the volume of the work, scale, and responsibility of our tasks increased by an entire order of magnitude. How are we coping under such conditions? Personally, I have no inner satisfaction, and it is disappointing to see the enormous 'shortage of power' which arises due to the objectively existing discrepancies between our 'could be' and our 'can'".....

What can be the way out here? It is believed that it should be sought on several directions rather than on one. Most likely, here there should be both an internal change in tables of organization and intensification of the labor on the basis

of its scientific organization with the employment of contemporary organization techniques and acceleration of clerical work through its simplification.... But for the present, no pains, no gains and the acuteness of the problem is aggravated.

According to the law, the drawing up of an author's certificate for an invention should be completed within six months, but now at times this process is dragged out to 36 months; the introduction of a discovery or invention is delayed accordingly, and losses of two to three years with the present rates of the NTR are a tremendous loss. Checks of districts and fleets and the rendering of methodological and practical assistance locally are accomplished with an interval of several years; the level of patent work does not meet the requirements of the times and directive documents--all this and much more are the essence of the fruits of structural inadequacy.... The nut, they say, can also be twisted with a screwdriver when desired, but a working man nevertheless wants to have a tool which has been specially adapted for twisting nuts.

Life itself requires the review and updating of regulations, instructions, and accounting and reporting forms in accordance with the evil of the day and the needs of reality. They became obsolete and inhibit the matter although at one time it was the intention to help it. But circumstances changed, life marched on, and the papers remained as they were 10-15-20 years ago. Between today and these papers a gap was formed across which each one moves in accordance with the strength of his understanding and skill.

The interrelationships of the innovators and finance services were also discussed. And here, it is believed is the very time to investigate deeply and in the state manner. What is meant here?

"A test model of a technical device was ordered for the developers," the representative of the Air Defense Troops, Colonel V. Rysakov, related a typical story. "Time passed, and the result--zero. Six of our officers and troop engineers assembled, and the main problems were solved in several months. The design office completed the work on the basis of their ideas and suggestions. The model was created, tested, and recommended for production. The design office received a substantial bonus. For our six officers the bonuses were much smaller although the model was created with 70 percent of the labor theirs. And when the matter reached the finance organs, all our calculations which were drawn up on the basis of valid documents were rejected by them. The litigation lasted for two years, and finally we succeeded in paying the innovators a ridiculous sum...."

Similar examples were also presented by other speakers. The deputy department chief of the Central Finance Directorate of the Ministry of Defense, Colonel V. Korolenko, parried them with absolute presence of mind: "When we receive other instructions, then we will also solve the problem differently." And when will they be?

The problem, it is believed, should be examined and solved not in a purely financial plane, but in a political plane, as one of the aspects of a problem of social justice: "From each according to his abilities to each according to his labor." All the more since the investment of resources in invention and innovation, it turns out, is exceptionally advantageous for society. According to



an economics calculation, a ruble spent in this area gives 10 rubles of profit or savings.

#### Reorganization--A Matter for Each One

If we sum up the impressions from this sharp conversation, it turns out that among the participants in the discussion no one fought for retention of the status quo; each one introduced well-thought-out suggestions, defined concretely what is required to be changed, and each one also reported his readiness to assist the changes. This is pleasing. Something else is sad. No one expressed the desire to assume the difficult matter of innovation. Cautious hints were made concerning the fact that here, they said, the leadership on which we depend does not always understand our problems. The social and psychological lining of such situations is well known. It was disclosed in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, at a meeting with party activists of Krasnodar Kray: "Quite recently, it was thought that this (reorganization) concerns only the leadership: they should change something in their activity there. Now they understand--all society and each citizen should reorganize....

The report on the round-table session was prepared by Captain 3rd Rank A. Tkachev

From the editors: In publishing this report we consider that far from all problems which are important for the innovators of the Armed Forces were mentioned during the frankest exchange of opinions. Therefore, we request the readers to continue the conversation on the pages of the newspaper.

We hope that the appropriate echelons will inform the editors concerning their attitude toward the problems being discussed.

And by the way, concerning Captain N. Andreyev's "slide rule." If there is a rational grain there, won't a real possibility to actually replace a whole series of instruments with a cheap, reliable, and simple device appear?

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CSO: 1801/50

## MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

### DISCUSSION OF INNOVATION CONTINUES

Moscow KPASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Maj S. Temirbiyev, Southern Group of Forces: "The Results of Indifference"]

[Excerpts] A discussion begun at the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA "round table" on 1 November concerning ways for reorganization in the work of troop inventors and innovators and the urgent problems of technical creativity caused the great interest of the readers. In letters to the editors they expressed suggestions as how better to organize the labor of the army innovators and achieve an increase in its effectiveness. We publish one of these letters today.

It was with tremendous interest that I read the report on the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA "round table" session-- "'Eureka' in the Era of the Scientific and Technical Revolution [NTR]" and thought: and how are things with us, in the units where we must be? Outwardly, it is as if all was normal: the number of innovations is growing from year to year and the level of the technical solutions proposed by the innovators is rising. However, many holes are still hidden behind the figures which reassure us as a whole.

Why is the consideration of innovator suggestions drawn out excessively in some units? Why is the monetary reward prescribed by law for the innovators reduced at times? Why, in the pursuit of indices, do they often strive to draw up more "trifles" while the technical solution which is actually needed but is difficult in some way remains in the background for a long time? And finally, why recall the innovators, their concerns, and troubles only in the period of preparation of accountings and exhibitions?

I will not undertake to provide answers to all these questions, but I want to talk about one phenomenon. Its name--indifference and formalism. And what is most vexing, on the part of the unit's party committee and party buro and of individual commanders. But you see, it is not anywhere but, first of all, in the party organization that an atmosphere is generated either genuinely creative and stimulating for the search and testing of new ideas in practice or of callousness. It is then that a living matter is replaced by bookkeeping and formal measures which really leave a trace on paper.

A specific example. In the headquarters of the Nth Air Unit where I visited recently, I was struck by the announcement of an innovational work month. I inquired in the party committee whether many applications were received and whether there are projects at the level of inventions. Major V. Volkov made a helpless gesture.

"To put it frankly, I can say nothing specific. Turn to the deputy regimental commander for the Air Force Engineering Service. He's most likely in the know, it is his business."

Such a position was surprising. I talked with the engineers of the IAS [Air Force Engineering Service] and met with Major V. Kopylov. Admitting the importance of technical creativity, he nevertheless could not describe one interesting and useful suggestion which had been introduced recently.

"Well, don't you have people with a creative technical vein, enthusiasts who are participating in this month-long campaign?"

Evidently feeling that it was better to "switch" his importunate partner in conversation from the general to the particular, and to lead away from the unpleasant trend of the conversation, the officer began to list: V. Ostanin, I. Akulov....

I met aircraft technician Warrant Officer [praporshchik] Akulov at his work site.

"Innovation?" he repeated the question, having completed the next technological operation. "I work at it, of course. Here is my tape recorder; most likely I 'sassembled and assembled it five times...."

"And if seriously?"

"I can also do it seriously. Here you spoke of the month-long campaign. It, excuse my straightforwardness, is the purest water of formalism."

As it turned out, the warrant officer was correct to a great extent. Nothing appeared in the table which reflects the course of the monthly campaign in the column "Introduced." Empty!

No special analysis was required to understand the reasons for the complete "calm" in innovation work. The position occupied by the unit's communists in this question eloquently speaks for itself. Not once was innovation mentioned in the notices of the party committee sessions and this question was not discussed in the lower party organizations. In this case, the complete absence of party initiative from above engendered passivity from below.

But here is the state of affairs in another army collective. Party committee member Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhivykh, Guards Captain A. Antonenko, and Guards Major Yu. Vishnyakov not only displayed great interest in the subject of the conversation, but also deep knowledge of the essence of the matter.

"Last year we occupied first place among the units and subunits of the group of forces' Air Force according to the results of technical creativity," Guards Lieutenant Colonel Zhivykh noted not without pride. "We are trying not to give up the positions which have been won."

It looks like that is how it will be. Here the suggestions of the innovators are examined in good time, and strict monitoring of their introduction is conducted both on the part of the appropriate responsible officers and on the part of the party committee. The experience of the leaders is generalized and brought to the attention of all personnel.

The list of what has been done by the innovators is rather great. Let me add: I was told of many cases where the question of the introduction of an innovation was considered with acute interest, in accordance with party principle, and where the party committee and the party buros rendered assistance to the innovators with a specific deed. Hence, the result.

Thus something else should also be said: "Look around: the experience is close by."

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## MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

### ARMY OFFICIAL ON MORAL SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALISM

LD032013 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Jan 87

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; talk by Professor Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, "Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, colonel general" and chief of the External Relations Directorate of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy--live or recorded]

[Text] Our motherland has entered the year 1987. It has entered it when the Soviet people are full of determination to put into practice the majestic plans which were outlined by the 27th Congress of our party, the major event of the past year.

Having entered the stage of comprehensive renewal, our country is steadily gaining acceleration in its movement. Peering at the outlines of the coming year and realizing everything that we have to implement, we understand that the necessity of acceleration is dictated by both internal and external circumstances. As modern day events demonstrate, over the past years the chimerical hopes of the most reactionary wing of imperialism to replay its lost battles of the 20th century, have revived again, although Reykjavik has shown that the control of the arms race and the alleviation of a nuclear war threat are possible. But only provided there is good will on both sides.

Yet for the present, those who see the world as a potential stadium for a nuclear skirmish obviously do not have it--this will--yet. Entering another year of the eighties, it is becoming increasingly clear that the defense of socialism has turned under the present conditions into one of the most important elements of the struggle for survival and the preservation of civilization.

But if one thinks about it, the essence of all the proposals and the programs which are being put forward by the Soviet Union can be reduced to an exceptionally precise concept.

The most short-term task is to postpone the immediate threat of a nuclear war, and the next task is to reduce its probability even more, and the ultimate task is to exclude the possibility of it beginning.

This is precisely the plan, bold and of historic importance, that was put forward almost a year ago, in January last year, by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. And if it were possible, say, today to conduct a referendum of the whole planet on the question of the fate of war and peace, one can confidently say that the overwhelming majority of the 4.5 billion inhabitants of the earth would speak up for the idea of real peace, which is being proclaimed by socialism.

Over the postwar years, imperialism, as we know, has unleashed about 100 local wars and armed conflicts, and, putting the world many times on the verge of dangerous confrontation, has conducted global exercises of offensive strategic nuclear forces with many hundreds of bombers containing nuclear systems rising into the air, and with many missile complexes containing nuclear warheads being aimed at real targets. During these maneuvers war has been quietly approaching the threshold of peace.

No one knows, in fact, whether these maneuvers are a camouflage for a total attack on the socialist world. But every time, confronted with the might, resolve and vigilance of socialism and its armed forces, imperialism is forced to retreat. It has to retreat because the main the Soviet military greatcoat is always at the ready. The deterrent might of the socialist armed forces thus to a considerable extent acts as a kind of guarantor of international stability and security. Today, in a state of rough strategic balance with the American Armed Forces, they are capable of answering any militarist challenge.

And the fact that at the present time, as we enter 1987, it is proving possible to preserve even the fragile peace that exists today is to a decisive degree determined by socialism's political will, economic might and our ability to maintain a military-strategic parity. While maintaining it, we say quite categorically that no parity in the spiritual, moral or political sphere exists or can exist. We have had and retain our moral superiority because our ideals are humanist in nature, because we are committed to the concept of a stable and just world and because we are always ready to defend our motherland.

On set dates, on squares beside monuments of revolutionary, labor and military glory, on Red Square, on Mamayev Kurgan [Volgograd war memorial], on Sapun-Gora [Nazi stronghold south-east of Sevastopol taken in May 1944], beside the walls of Brest fortress, and at many of the motherland's other commemorative sites, clear young voices can be heard ringing out: "On entering the ranks of the Armed Forces, I, a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, take the oath and make a solemn vow." They are the voices of our country's young citizens taking their military oath, pronouncing words behind which there lies our people's enormous experience, gained through suffering, in defending the socialist motherland, it embodies the demands our people make on its armed sons.



The young serviceman takes upon his shoulders an enormous responsibility. Henceforth the soldier will be fulfilling Article 62 of our country's Constitution: "The defense of the socialist motherland is the sacred duty of every citizen." Henceforth the entire import of the actions, successes, failures, aspirations and achievements of every soldier and sailor is measured by the criterion of the degree to which he fulfills his sacred duty.

Essentially, commitment to duty is one of the most powerful moral motive forces of the human factor. In order that he may fully fulfill his duty, the serviceman always needs--if one may put it thus--moral and volitional instruments: passionate conviction, wide-ranging and solid knowledge, and and strength of will. (It is precisely through duty) that at extreme moments when the necessity arises people are capable of covering the death-dealing firing-slit with their breast, ramming an enemy plane, not retreating in the face of formidable danger and stoically overcoming the difficulties of day-to-day work. Let us continue in 1987 to be always loyal to our military duty. Here runs the pathway of our boundless loyalty to our socialist motherland, the cradle of all our achievements and hopes.

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## MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

### MAJ GEN CHERNYAVSKIY DISCUSSES 'RESTRUCTURING'

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Avn A. Chernyavskiy, military pilot 1st class, Far East Military District: "Lessons From a New Method"]

[Excerpts] Aviators of the Nth Air Regiment received a difficult and important mission on a tactical flying exercise. They were to launch a night strike at an "enemy" airfield. The tactical background was difficult--on the route and especially during the approach to the airfield strong "enemy" air defense counteraction and limited visibility hindered the bombers' maneuver. And the main thing--the mission had to be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

But nevertheless, the aviators coped successfully with the mission. Many distinguished themselves. High skill was demonstrated by the subordinates of Lieutenant Colonel A. Kosilov and Major A. Senchenkov. The "enemy" airplanes which were on hardstands were destroyed with the first pass, employing in the situation which had been created an effective maneuver requiring outstanding piloting and tactical training.

This regiment is one of the best in the district's Air Force. Here, the overwhelming majority of the pilots and technicians are highly rated specialists and the most difficult missions, as this exercise confirmed once again, are within their capability. But the aviators are striving to achieve more and, in the training year being concluded, to make more effective use of each training hour to improve their aerial training and the unit's combat readiness.

One of the main tasks is to increase the effectiveness of the soldierly labor and the quality of combat training work. Take the organization of the training process. How did combat training proceed in the regiment formerly? First preliminary preparation took place to which, as a rule, an entire day was allotted. Then, pre-flight preparations and, finally, flights. Then everything was repeated. Experience suggested that this method should be changed. Here, they began to plan so-called special-purpose weeks for the high-quality working out of difficult elements of combat employment and to raise the effectiveness of flight training.

What is their essence? Preliminary preparation in the regiment is conducted not a day before each flight shift as formerly, but only one a week--on its first day. It is conducted in full volume, including theoretical lessons and drills.



And during preflight preparation the aviators only define in detail their actions with consideration of the specific missions which they must accomplish in flight. Then during the week the mission, for example, bombing on the range with the overcoming of "enemy" air defense means, is accomplished by all flight personnel including the regimental commander and his deputies.

The special-purpose weeks permitted the simultaneous solution of two problems: to increase the effectiveness of flight training--during the week the same missions are worked out, which helps to consolidate practical skills more rapidly, and to improve command training--more time now remains for it.

The attitude toward training itself also changed. Formerly, flights which did not take place due to poor weather conditions or for other reasons were automatically shifted to another day. Of course, all lessons which were planned for that day were cancelled. This introduced an arrhythmia in the training of the aviators and did not permit commanders to organize the combat training of the personnel in accordance with a fixed plan. Moreover, with such a state of affairs those who did not overwork themselves in methodological and political-indoctrinational work were easily quite well off. For them, the slogan, "Flights--first of all" was a saving cover.

but now, planned discipline forms the basis of the entire training process of the aviators. If flights did not take place today for some reason, they are no longer shifted to tomorrow, and those lessons which were planned are conducted. Now they know in the subunits that the lesson schedule as well as the planning table cannot be changed.

When such rigid planning was introduced in the regiment, some argued that it, they said, will lead to a reduction in the number of flying hours and will have a negative effect on the growth of the pilots' skill. But the doubts of the sceptics were not confirmed. The results of winter training showed that the accrued flying time of the pilots is no lower than in the last training year for this same period. Such a relationship was also maintained in the summer training period and at the end of the training year.

When everything proceeds according to plan, people work with enthusiasm and initiative. By this, not only are the quality of accomplishment of exercises in the sky and completeness of the accomplishment of assigned missions ensured, but the state of discipline of the aviators and a respect for flying laws are instilled.

But only a clear, well weighed and thought through plan indoctrinates and disciplines. Therefore, a struggle against formalism in planning flight training was also waged here. Thus, formerly when working out an assignment the pilot was indicated the numbers of the exercises in accordance with the course for combat training and that was the end of it. No strict regulation of the assignment for content and sequence of its accomplishment was actually conducted. Clearly, difficulties in the independent training of the pilots and in executing the monitoring of their preparation for flights arose. This system has now been demolished. Now squadron and flight commanders not only determine the number of flights per shift for subordinates, but they also plan the sequence for the accomplishment of exercises, flight altitude and speed, engine operating regime, and so forth. This increases the responsibility of the trainers for the training of their subordinates and for the quality of combat training.

Sprouts of the new also appeared in other air units. Thus, in one of the regiments, on the suggestion of Lieutenant Colonel V. Burshtyn integration is being introduced with more and more initiative in the combat training of the flight personnel. For example, the pilots work out piloting technique simultaneously with the use of the low-altitude loop, and bombing is accomplished both from horizontal flight and from difficult types of maneuver, working under jamming conditions. The integration of combat training permits creating conditions of actual combat in the sky and forces the pilots to operate with the maximum straining of strength and to use all their knowledge and skills, which has a favorable influence on the growth of their skill.

One of the ways to increase the quality of combat training and attain its high effectiveness is the study and dissemination of the leading experience of the best aviators and its introduction into the practice of all specialists. Thus, recently the combat training work of the aviators of the excellent squadron commanded by Major V. Chigorko was generalized. Here, there are no equipment failures through the fault of the personnel and almost all aviators are first- and second-class specialists. Chigorko himself is a first-class pilot and a skillful methodologist and he does much to increase the combat readiness of the squadron and the skill of his subordinates. Operating in close contact with his political deputy and the secretary of the party buro, the squadron commander rallied the people and directed them toward the unconditional accomplishment of combat training plans and the socialist obligations which had been assumed. Seeing that the search for what is new and advanced in combat training is rewarded and that those who actually go ahead are glorified to the skies, other subunits are trying not to lag behind the leaders.

To increase the quality of combat training work, the further strengthening of military discipline, and accelerated reorganization in the units and subunits, party demandingness has been intensified toward those who train and indoctrinate the aviators, and socialist competition is organized. It has already become the rule to regularly hear at sessions of party committees, buros and at meetings the reports of communists--squadron and flight commanders and chiefs of groups for servicing and adjustment work. Here is a recent example. When squadron commander Major A. Panov was heard at a session of the party committee on the question of improving the training-material base and raising the quality of training of the aviators, the communist heard many reproaches which were directed at him. But the members of the party committee not only pointed out his shortcomings to him, but they also suggested ways for their elimination. Now they are rendering the subunit effective assistance in realizing what has been planned.

Holding the officers strictly responsible was also intensified along command lines. If formerly the commander would waver as to whether or not to relieve the squadron chief of staff, Major A. Frolov, from flights for errors committed in piloting procedures, now there were no vacillations in this regard. And this is understandable: an officer of such a rank should be an example by deed, not by words.

I note that Major Frolov correctly perceived the commander's decision and evaluated his attitude toward combat training critically. In short, the lesson on commander's devotion to principle was of value to him. And now there can be no doubt that if he notices a flaw in the training of subordinates, he will proceed in the same way--in the party manner and based on principle.

Yes, there are sprouts of what is new and shifts for the better. However, problems in improving the organization of combat training are far from completely solved even in the leading regiment. One of the decisive factors in the combat development of young aviators, for example, is the good instructors' training of the flight commanders. Officers of this category are customarily called the first teachers of the flight personnel. And this is correct. Flight commanders teach subordinates on the ground and in the air.

But, in turn, the flight commanders should also be constantly taught. As practice shows, they successfully cope with their mission only when they proceed several exercises ahead of their subordinates in the flight program. This is the concern of the squadron commanders. If this does not occur, the squadron commander and his deputies must take over the training of the pilots and actually substitute for the flight commanders. For the present, it is also occurring in this manner in some of the subunits. Referring to the fact that instructors' flying time does not count toward the plan, here proper attention is not paid to the training of flight commanders. But can we really be satisfied with an immediate advantage? With time, such an attitude toward the training of instructors may have a negative effect on the general successes of the regiment. It is necessary to smash these views, but for the present the restructuring of consciousness is occurring slowly.

To work in a new manner--creatively, with initiative, and achieve the high quality of our soldierly labor--this is the duty of the times. None of us has the right to stop at what has been achieved; today each one is required to work better than yesterday, and tomorrow better than today. This is also required by the specific missions which have been assigned to us and by the yearly socialist obligations, the results of whose accomplishments will soon be summed up. And a principled glance at what has been done shows: at present there many unresolved problems. Using the experience which has been accumulated, all of us should improve our work style even more persistently and more boldly look for ways to increase the quality of the aviators' combat training.

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## MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

### LT GEN SEREBRYAKOV DISCUSSES MILITARY KOMSOMOL IN 'RESTRUCTURING'

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Lieutenant General V. Serebryakov, chief of the Department of Cadres for the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "Personality Is Needed"]

[Text] A critical, severe time has come to the Army and Navy Komsomol, just as it has for the entire Leninist Komsomol. Their activities are taking place under the beacon of preparation for the up-coming 20th Congress which takes place on the anniversary of the 70th Anniversary of Great October.

The success shown by restructuring and the level of enthusiasm and activity in all the structural levels of the Alliance of young people is primarily determined by Komsomol cadres. The success of transforming into reality the tasks involved in the communist education of up-coming generations depends to a great degree on the political maturity, efficiency, operating style and conduct of those cadres. The tasks involved are those that the 27th CPSU Congress has assigned, those that are contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving party leadership of the Komsomol and those in the recommendation of the 5th All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries.

A large detachment of Komsomol workers who possess, in Lenin's words, the ability to attract people to themselves are laboring in military districts, in the groups of forces and in the navy. For example, subunits in one regiment have a high regard for the words and actions of Komsomol Committee Secretary Captain P. Ostanin. He went through the school of combat tempering in Afghanistan, was awarded the Order of the Red Star and the Medal "For Service to the Country while in the USSR Armed Forces" Second Class. What distinguishes this young communist? Initiative, a closeness to people, daring in resolving his assigned tasks, a readiness for action while on a quest, and a deep feeling of personal responsibility for the conduct of every Komsomol member, his military and political training and his discipline. And I would submit, for his human magnetism. Young people love him, believe in him and follow him! And the fact that the Komsomol organization has become a reliable support for the commander in his struggle to increase combat readiness further, strengthen discipline and regulatory order and solidify the multinational military collectives is due to the services of Captain Petr Ostanin.



Yes, there are many such as he in the army and navy -- skillful organizers of young people who are tirelessly carrying out the party's policy -- competent, demanding people who combine high professional and moral qualities. The chief criteria of their work are their persistence in carrying out the Leninist behests of "teaching communism" their knowledge of the military skills of their soldiers, their irreproachable discipline performance, courage and readiness for feats. And it is very remarkable that at the end of the training year many Komsomol workers were among the best in the ranges, tank training areas and firing positions and in the resolution of the most difficult military training tasks. It is this personal example and unity of word and deed that is creating the solid foundation of authority for the Komsomol leader.

The CPSU Central Committee Resolution on Further Increasing Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing the Komsomol's Role in Educating Young People was correct in saying that the key issue is that of the Komsomol cadre. The 27th CPSU Congress directions arm the commanders, political agencies and party organizations with the exact reference points for further improving the work of selecting, developing and educating Komsomol cadres. A clear, well thought-out system always brings gratifying results and allows people who are sufficiently worthy, able to take responsibility for solving the difficult tasks of restructuring and who can subtly consider the peculiarities of educational work with young people to be moved into critical sectors. And on the contrary, serious errors occur in those places where cadre issues are resolved in a haphazard manner, where a low level of demand and formalism and connivance flourish. There are times when the head of the Komsomol organization is a person who does not like hum-drum and, frankly speaking, difficult educational work with the troops. You do not see him in the barracks during reveille or assembly. He considers it "beneath his level of responsibility" to take part in sports competitions, amateur artistic activities and technical quizzes. But he is later able to render a glib account about his own work and spout numbers behind which you cannot see any living person.

Of course, it is impossible to reconcile oneself with such a system of working with young people in the army and navy. It has been necessary recently to replace a significant number of the careless workers and this has allowed us to improve educational work in the Komsomol, to make it more lively, specific and more closely linked with the tasks of combat readiness, training and strengthening military discipline. However, unfortunately there are still people who love to make loud promises and assertions and who have not been moved in Komsomol organizations at the regiment and ship level and in Komsomol work sections in district, groups of forces and naval political directorates. Alas, there are Komsomol workers who are prepared to undertake any business, but who do not want to take total responsibility for peoples' educations and discipline. They shut their eyes to all of this, which means that they violate all the lessons which state what is correct.

Regardless of what aspect of army and navy activities you take, you see a direct dependence between business and moral qualities of the komsorg [Komsomol organizer] and the atmosphere that rules in the Komsomol organization. If, for example, something is out of order in the moral

atmosphere of the military collective and the necessary interrelationships and real military cohesion is missing among the soldiers of the various lengths of service, it is my deep conviction that the responsibility for this must rest with the secretary and the most active Komsomol members. And when there is a lack of initiative, where inertia and parasitical attitudes are evident, when the wheels of Komsomol work rotate idly, without firm cohesion between military training and service and the disciplining of the soldiers, the first place to lay responsibility is on the Komsomol leadership.

Our dynamic time demands that literally all areas of Komsomol work be headed by people who are trained, who have extensive political, military and cultural views, who are uncompromising with deficiencies, who have an honest and pure make-up and who enjoy the trust of young people. And this is caused by the necessity of persistently improving the system of selecting and educating cadres in the Komsomol, of making it more flexible and contemporary, clearing it of the thin coating of academia and formalism. In other words, creating the solid cadre prerequisites for successfully resolving the difficult tasks which lay ahead of army and navy youth. As they say, it is reality itself that is forever raising the standard for evaluating the ideological-moral and professional make-up of those who have been placed at the rudder of the Komsomol organizations. A Komsomol worker must be a personality who can attract soldiers by the strength of his convictions and by his example of industriousness, persistence and dedication to business.

The education of this type of leader is a difficult process, one that demands a lot of effort and patience. One does not hear from other lips how much of his mind and heart Colonel A. Sibilev, the chief of the political section in a major unit, invests to always be correct in finding in an awkward and at times timid novice the talent of a future leader who will be able to work in a clear and interesting manner -- and not only find, but also place on his feet and teach. How many former Komsomol members are there who, having gone through Aleksandr Andreyevich's school of effectiveness, love and respect for man, his demanding and, I would say, uncompromising exactingness on himself, now head critical sections of party and political work.

And it is not difficult to find other such examples in the many other political agencies and party organizations that are invariably ruled by the Leninist principles for selecting and developing cadres according to their business, political and moral qualities. This is repaid a hundredfold. However there are also cases where the person responsible for selecting Komsomol cadres is not conscious of the specifics of work in the Komsomol. As a result the reserve for advancing and discovering new talented organizers of young people exists only on paper. And the notorious questionnaire method, haste and thoughtlessness lead to sad results. For example, in one unit in the Northern Group of Forces a person was recommended to fill an open Komsomol position and it was later discovered that he was not a party member and had quit the Komsomol. This is one of a number of cases that convincingly shows where formalism in cadre selection will lead. This approach must end once and for all.

I would like to touch on another important facet of cadre work in the Komsomol. As is known, a certain contingent of the future organizers of young

people take their training in army and navy warrant officer schools. When one meets the representatives of the various political agencies, one hears good reports about the graduates of these schools. For them, as for all the large detachment of Komsomol leaders, the work area where these soldiers study, reach manhood and spend their spare time is unchanging: the range, the tank training ground, the deck of a ship, the sports area, soldiers barracks and sailors' bunk rooms... They speak with pride about the young communists who work in the Komsomol -- the commander's reliable assistants.

But one also comes in contact with other, directly contradictory reports and references. Why do such things take place? In my opinion, there are still places where the element of chance has not yet been eliminated from selecting candidates for training in the so-called "Komsomol subunit." This is on the conscience of those who feel that a piece of paper, a high-flown report about a document, that is completed ahead of time is more important than working among young people. And there are cases where officials do not have the necessary psychological insight. When selecting candidates they easily lose their way on the approximate reference points: laudatory testimonials, the individual's periodic participation in amateur artistic performances and so forth. But this must not be decisive in resolving the larger question -- who should be entrusted with the local Komsomol organization, who will in the near future become the leading representative for young people in subunits and units and on ships and who will become a real leader.

There is another important aspect. It has to do with the ideological-theoretical level of a school's graduates and their business qualifications. There are more than a few reproaches on this account. But good wishes cannot make changes for the better. One must be more careful in evaluating the professional qualities of the people whose hands hold the fate of an important detachment of army and navy Komsomol cadres. One must act on principle and follow the party line in answering the question, "do they know the real processes and phenomena now taking place in the young people's environment and do they possess the talent to educate the educators?"

The list of personal qualities which Vladimir Ilich Lenin used to define party influence on people -- authority, energy, experience, diversity and talent -- is not being interpreted in an extremely modern fashion.

The concept of personality (to include within the Komsomol sphere) has always been synonymous with diversity, a subtle mind, a wealth of interests and dedication to the business at hand. But regardless of what inclinations a person who has been invested with the trust of the collective might possess, it is still not enough for him to be established both as personality and a real leader. That requires favorable conditions in which his talents and his ability to think creatively and act bravely are quickly strengthened. Figuratively speaking, one must gain one's legs with time.

Many years ago I had occasion to work with in the Komsomol field. But to this day I have a good feeling when I remember the lessons which communists battalion commander Major S. Korchinov and deputy commander for political affairs Captain I. Sergeyev taught. I am thankful to fate that I had the good fortune to serve under the command of Marshals of the Soviet Union

I. S. Konev, M. V. Zakharov and I. I. Yakubovskiy and General of the Army S. P. Vasyagin. How they supported the Komsomol member and how they worried that he was military, cocky and sharp-tongued! And his shoulders were squared and his craving to dare, to display his own innovation and his own (and not borrowed) initiative was not passed over.

And this excellent tradition, that of working with the Komsomol in a thoughtful manner and with party passion, yet lives today. I know how tactfully and fatherly Generals of the Army V. A. Belikov and D. T. Yazov, Colonel General I. P. Repin, Rear Admiral E. D. Baltin and many other commanders and political workers in all the various ranks relate to their komsorgs. Combining trust with a high degree of exactingness, they are developing in their Komsomol cadres the need to operate with initiative, creativity and real youthful vim.

There is good reason for the fact that I am discussing this in such detail. Some communists leaders look at working with Komsomol leaders as if it is a secondary and burdensome task. Often instead of specific support and advice the secretary gets a scolding and punishment. And what kind of military fervor and hope is there after that. The easiest thing to do is to eliminate categorically the fiery, daring idea and avoid the specific nature of that age: the spontaneity that comes through with the energy and efficiency peculiar to young people. Excessive wardship, substituting directly for the komsorg and being afraid of entrusting him with an important area all cause a tremendous loss.

The USSR Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy are concentrating special attention on the need to have all commanders, political agencies and party organizations persistently improve their work with the Komsomol and also improve the education of young people in the army and navy. And there cannot be any allowances for jobs, being busy or any other reason. Whether things are going well with a Komsomol leader, whether he is able to read how things are going with the young people and whether he has found the real path to the heart of a soldier or sailor, whether success is going to his head -- these and other difficult questions must always be burning issues for senior comrades. By putting demanding attention on the Komsomol worker, senior comrades themselves are insuring that the Komsomol "lifts his head" so that his vigilance and independence increase and he makes a more weighty contribution to educating confirmed, disciplined soldiers who are real patriots and internationalist.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev says, "Only trust, responsibility and a real inclusion in resolving major state tasks and political questions, managing the national economy and resolving questions of the moral order will make our young people active and more dedicated to the ideals of socialism."

These party demands must be steadfastly carried out.

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CSO: 1801/51



## WARSAW PACT

### RESULTS OF MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION NOTED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 86 p 1

[Article: "On the Results of the Regular Session of the Military Council of the Combined Armed Forces, Warsaw Pact Member States"]

[Text] The regular session of the Military Council, Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States, took place from 12 through 14 November 1968 in the capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR], Bucharest, under the chairmanship of the Commander in Chief of the Combined Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov.

Participating in its work were members of the Military Council and important officials of the defense ministries of the Warsaw Pact member states and control organs of the Combined Armed Forces.

The Military Council discussed the question of results and conclusions which follow from the meeting of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, M. S. Gorbachev, with the President of the United States, R. Reagan, in Reykjavik. The important contribution of the allied socialist states to ensuring peace was noted and the necessity for the increase in joint efforts in the interests of the struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons and a reduction in conventional armaments and for strengthening international security was stressed.

Specific measures were mapped out for maintaining the troops and naval forces detailed from the allied armies to be part of the Combined Armed Forces at a level which ensures the preservation of military parity between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc.

Also summed up at the session were the results of the operational and combat training of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states during the past year, tasks were defined for the new training year, and other questions of the current activity of the Combined Armed Forces were examined.

In the opinion of all participants in the session, the necessity for further expansion and deepening of combat collaboration between the allied armies was confirmed.

The Military Council adopted concerted recommendations and proposals on the questions being discussed.

The session took place in a businesslike environment and in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

The participants in the session were received by the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the SRR N. Ceaușescu.

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## WARSAW PACT

### BRIEFS

DECORATION FOR HUNGARY'S KARPATI--Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: 'On the Awarding of the Order of the October Revolution to the Minister of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, Comrade Ferenc Karpati. For services in strengthening combat collaboration between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Hungarian People's Army and in connection with the 60th anniversary of his birth, the Minister of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution. [Signed by] A. Gromyko, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and T. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Moscow, the Kremlin, 15 October 1986. [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Oct 86 p 3] 6367

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## ARMED FORCES

### MOSCOW MD COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRE-DRAFT TRAINING

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Colonel V. Kravchenko, an inspector for the Moscow Military District Political Directorate and Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko, KRSNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Difficult Situations -- The Concluding Conference of the Moscow Military District's Military Council Discusses Urgent Measures for Improving Pre-Draft Training for Young People"]

[Text] The custom is that training assemblies that include managers of various ranks are usually held where, as the saying goes, there is something to show. The logic in this is obvious: participants are introduced to the modern training and material base and gain the latest work knowledge.

However life itself forced the district's deputy commander for territorial military training and VUZ's, Lieutenant General N. Neyelov to depart from this practice. It would be more precise to say that problems are the reason that he is attempting to hold training and methodological assemblies for leadership personnel involved in training young people for military service in locations where these affairs very recently have not been going very well. And there is also logic in this way of thinking. Now why should assembly participants gather in Moscow? Yes, there is a lot of experience there. Yes, the Moscow gorvoyenkomat [city military registration and enlistment office] works in a creative and purposeful manner. But how many times have the assembly participants been left with the idea that the capital is the capital. The best cadres gather here and their work is always seen by the high command, and yes, it is easy to get assistance and support. But would they try to work on the periphery? Would they try to set up training for army and navy specialists in the so-called "modified accommodations" which in fact are like barns; to hold marksmanship training when many populated areas dozens of kilometers in the sticks do not have firing ranges; to try to select high quality candidates to enter military schools when not all rayvoyenkomats [rayon military registration and enlistment offices] do not even have recruitment centers.

Until very recently Belgorod Oblast Military Commander Colonel Yu. Chayka and Lipetsk Oblast Military Commander Colonel V. Belevtsov were in exactly this "would you try" situation. But the year before last documentation was sent to Belgorod at the initiative of Lieutenant General Neyelov. This ordered that

the next assembly for management personnel responsible for training replacement for the army was to be held in the oblast. And the party obkom and oblispolkom, as they say, began to stir and made the attempt to come through in good fashion. They accomplished more in a matter of months in improving the material training base and organizing initial military training in training institutions and enterprises than had been done previously in many years. This same document was also sent to Lipetsk. And many things here changed for the better. This was helped by the fact that the district not only planned, but also recently held the assembly and also conducted a meeting for the district's military council on the topic of improving pre-conscription training for young people, a meeting to which all the assembly participants were invited.

This meeting also discussed the oblast's successes. One would think it was a pleasure to hear these laudatory words about the oblast directed at Oblast Party First Secretary Yu. Manayenkov and Oblispolkom Chairman V. Donskikh. Colonel V. Belevtsov was grateful to the oblast leaders who were sitting at the presidium. And this gratitude was totally understandable: what could one voyenkomat accomplish? It could accomplish a lot when it was given real assistance from the obkom and oblispolkom and when it was assigned the functions of a distinctive staff combining the efforts of many agencies and social organizations. Everything that had been planned was accomplished without delay and within the planned timeframe.

For example, a model material training base for initial military training was developed at CPTU [Rural Professional-Technical School] No 10 and the materials for this were provided by the Novolipetsk Combine imeni Yu. V. Andropov. Materials were found to establish such a base at the Yarlukovskiy Secondary School, at the students' labor and rest camp, at the Druzhba vegetable growing sovkhov and at dozens of other enterprises and sovkhovs in the oblast. Several other sites, such as the oblast firing range, were constructed through combined efforts based on a cooperative basis.

An integration of efforts... It is very likely impossible to develop efforts to set up high-quality pre-conscription training for young people without such integration. Not only the successes that have been achieved, but also, unfortunately, numerous not-very-comforting facts eloquently convince us of this. Some of these were cited in reports presented at a military council meeting held in Lipetsk by the district's Deputy Commander Colonel General V. Arkhipov and military council member Colonel General I. Repin, chief of the district's political directorate.

According to oblast data that was presented at the district headquarters, practically all of the conscripts are GTO [Ready For Work And Defense] medal holders. But when specialists from the district's directorate for territorial military training and VUZ's tested the reality of these indicator, it turned out, for example, that one-third of the young people in Tambov Oblast were not able to meet GTO norms for strength exercises. In Ivanovo, Orel and Smolensk Oblasts one-third of the military instructors are reserve sergeants and privates. This means that they do not have enough special and methodological training. One-fifth of DOSAAF school production training experts do not have a secondary school education. 22 percent of the training institutions that

were checked this year in Kursk, Kalinin and Tambov Oblasts do not have two-thirds of the required elements in their initial military material training base. And there are more such examples.

The primary reason for these deficiencies is that the links between military commissariates and local authorities, organizations and institutions have weakened in the area of improving pre-conscription training for young people. And it is difficult to say who has primary responsibility for this and who is secondarily responsible.

For many years the Smolensk rayvoenkomat was located in a building that was four times smaller than required. How can one conduct normal operations if the commissariate doesn't have a reception point or even a place for storing weapons. Voenkomat workers have raised the issue of their grievous situation to local authorities a number of times, but in vain. Last November the building reached the point where it needed repairs and "cosmetic" repairs began. The voenkomat was temporarily moved to another building, but now it is again lodged in the old building, one on which repairs have not been completed. And this, despite the statement by oblispolkom chairman D. Filatov who, in answer to the official letter from the district's chief of staff, promised to take measures to create normal working conditions for the voenkomat. This promise is still hanging in the air.

One still hears the opinion that one sees such situations primarily in those locations where local managers are young and have not seen war. But is this a matter of youth or is it in their attitude toward a very important area of social problem?

The pedagogical collective in Secondary School No 14 in Lipetsk is entirely composed of young women. And these are not the daughters, but the granddaughters of those who took part in the Great Patriotic War. Yet they are doing an exceptional job of resolving the problem of training their students for the military experience. The school has everything it needs for qualitative initial military training for the lads and even has its own sports and defense camp.

Yet year after year there is an entire series of training institutions in Yaroslavl, Tambov, Ryazan, Smolensk and Orel oblasts that are doing a poor job of training young people for military service and they always find "objective reasons" as justification. But the reason is always the same and it rests on this very same attitude toward the matter of state importance. If the conscription process of bringing young people into the service is in full swing and the ispolkom, under threat of some kind of sanction, demands that voenkomat officers get involved in haymowing, then, as the saying goes, what choice do they have. And what is proven by the fact that DOSAAF schools are being allocated those same "modified accommodations" in the form of barns to train future military experts and the desire of local officials not to get seriously involved in matters and concerns associated with pre-conscription training for young people.

Speeches by assembly participants at the military council meeting touched upon critical, burning issues and called for specific methods for resolving them.



The recommendations, as they say, were contained in the final lines of the meeting's resolution. Voronezh Oblast Military Commander Major General V. Klochkov recommended that a long-term plan be developed for combined actions in organizing pre-conscription training for young people up to the end of the current five-year plan. Chief of the Lipetsk Oblast Directorate of Professional and Technical Education V. Goloshchapov concentrated his attention on the necessity of increasing the demands on training institutions' directors for the full scope of initial military training for young people. The assistant manager of Gorkiy CPSU Obkom's Department of Administrative Agencies, V. Uvarov, raised the issue of improving the methods for coordinating the efforts to achieve qualitative initial military training. The chief of the Political Section for Kalinin Oblvoyenkomat, Colonel V. Larin, expressed his opinion about the need for increasing the political education of future soldiers and developing in them a high level of vigilance, discipline, management and collectivism. Deputy Chairman of the Moscow Oblast Committee for Physical Education and Sports G. Fedulov touched upon the problem of organizing sports and defensive camps. Chairman of the Moscow Oblast DOSAAF Committee Major General N. Polyakov made a recommendation about getting pre-conscription and conscription youth more involved in activities with technical and military-associated sports and intensifying the work of getting young people militarily and professionally oriented.

Is it not true that the very list of speeches at the military council meeting testifies to the fact that the district has gotten such authoritative agencies and organizations involved in resolving the tasks contained in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Minister's Resolution on Further Improving the Training of Young People for Military Service? These agencies also have enough power and force to get pre-conscription training of young people organized to the required level. And this is precisely the aim of the resolution that was adopted.

This is a binding resolution for many people. Nonetheless, remembering the experience of the past, Lieutenant General Neyelov recommended that once again there be subsequent meetings in the centers of those oblasts that are lagging behind, to wit, Orel and Tambov. And he made one more recommendation -- that they specifically invite oblast party and soviet leaders to these meetings. He is convinced that the higher and more extensive the circle of active party members that are involved, the more confidence there will be that the matter of state importance will be improved quicker.

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## ARMED FORCES

### DISCUSSION OF JOINT MOTOR-RIFLE, AVIATION TACTICAL EXERCISE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Lieutenant Colonels A. Ladin and V. Usoltsev, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent in the Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Mutual Support -- A Report From A Tactical Exercise Involving Motor Riflemen and Aviators"; capitalized passages appear in boldface.]

[Text] AT THE EXERCISE CONTROLLER HEADQUARTERS. The start of the tactical live-fire exercise had not brought success to motor rifle battalion commander Captain I. Saliy. Instead of attacking the "enemy," he had to transition into the defense. And he now had been given the mission of secretly breaking contact with the "enemy" at night, completing a march and being on the regiment's right flank by morning. Further events, to include live firing, would take place on totally unfamiliar terrain. Every minute was precious and the combat experience he had gained in Afghanistan told Captain Saliy, twice awarded the the Red Star Medal, that the correct method was to move very quickly to the battalion and give the mission to his subordinates so that they would have more time to prepare for night operations.

The morning of the next day saw the motor rifle men in positions that they had occupied under cover of darkness. They awaited the signal to attack.

AT THE AVIATION COMMAND POINT. These are fighter-bomber subunits. Weather conditions had kept the aviators from making their aerial reconnaissance in the area where ground forces were involved in combat operations that morning. This upset squadron commander Military Pilot 1st Class Major A. Blinov. Would it take the "enemy" a long time to transfer his anti-tank and air defense batteries from one part of the grid square to another? They had to be found and destroyed.

After he gathered the flight's pilots at the map, the squadron commander pondered over what maneuvers the "enemy" would take and he advised them on how to destroy the targets successfully.

Major Blinov gave final instructions to his subordinates. "We will attack in pairs from different directions. Move to the assigned area at the minimum possible altitude under radio silence. Listen carefully to instructions from the air support controller. I will take off first..."



AT THE MOTOR RIFLE BATTALION POSITION. Reconnaissance reported a group of tanks was trying to advance to the forward edge. They had moved along the same avenue that the battalion had used for their night move to their new position and were threatening to penetrate the defense. Captain Saliy used the pre-arranged radio signal to call for the anti-tank reserve attached to his battalion.

Captain V. Sokolov's subordinates moved their anti-tank weapons into direct fire positions. The "enemy" tanks appeared from behind a hill. "Fire" -- and the first vehicle was hit. The rest opened up with rapid fire on the artillery positions.

Keeping the "enemy's" active resistance in mind, the exercise umpires called half of the artillery crews out of action. Those people who remained by their weapons had to do the work of two and training in carrying out fire missions with reduced crews came in handy. The tank attack was repulsed.

AT THE MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION COMMAND AND OBSERVATION POST. The plumes of smoke caused by the explosions were flapping over the "enemy" trenches and were very visible from here. Major Blinov who was leading the group of fighter-bombers got in contact with Major Yu. Surmachev, the air support controller, who was next to the battalion commander.

The motor riflemen marked their forward edge with smoke. A pair of airplanes swept past at lightning speed over their heads. Fighter-bombers dropped down over the "enemy" positions and climbed steeply. The dark points of bombs rushed toward the ground. There was one more pass, this time with rockets.

The motor riflemen got up to attack the tanks through lanes previously cleared through the minefields. They were soon digging themselves positions in the "enemy" trenches.

This training episode also showed some deficiencies in the interaction between the aviators and motor riflemen. During preparations for the battle we heard a lot about air support controllers in the controller headquarters. They were to give target indications to the fighter-bomber crews, yet during the attack the air support controllers were not able to handle their mission. And this is the reason why.

During the year supernumerary air support controllers are suppose to get target indication training and are to work at developing skills interacting with pilots. This had been allowed to slide. These people were formally assigned, but their training level prohibited them from correcting aviation. Air support controllers were not able to use communications equipment and had a poor understanding of fighter-bomber tactics. Military Pilot 1st Class Major Yu. Surmachev had to carry out their duties. During this episode the aviators' high level of tactical training guaranteed the success of the motor rifle battalion's attack. And the battalion continued to develop the attack.

AT THE HELICOPTER PAD. Here by the military vehicles is where we found the group of motor riflemen commanded by Captain A. Belyayev. This was part of

the tactical aerial assault whose mission was to seize the bridge across the canyon through which the "enemy" was withdrawing his subunits.

The helicopters were flown by crews commanded by Military Pilots 1st Class Captains V. Karakin, T. Sharipov and V. Zhdanov. It was clear through the portholes that a pair of fighter-bombers were rushing to the left and right of the helicopters. They were providing reliable protection for the aerial assault. And the motor riflemen made a successful aerial assault in the assigned area. They captured the bridge and made a good attack against the "enemy" tanks.

This is how an officer from higher headquarters, Colonel I. Sudlenkov, evaluates this training event. "On the whole, the actions by the tactical aerial assault were aggressive and bold. But they didn't manage it without resorting to stereotypes and simplifications by Captain Belyayev and helicopter group leader Captain Karakin.

First, the motor riflemen positioned themselves in the staging area and did not worry about camouflage. Their commander did not take into account that the "enemy" could attack while his personnel were mounting the helicopters. No defense was set up at the landing zone.

Second, the assault and aviator commanders did not coordinate their actions during the flight. The motor riflemen were seated in the helicopters like normal passengers. And they should have been observing the terrain and been ready to open fire on the enemy with their personal weapons during the flight. The landing was made without the appropriate precautionary measures. It is important to reach the appropriate conclusions from these lessons.

AT THE MOTOR RIFLE BATTALION HEADQUARTERS. Here we witnessed a happy event: they had just received the news that Captain V. Sokolov was being reassigned to a higher duty position because of the excellent results that the artillery battery had achieved in military and political training during the current training year. This honor was his just reward.

In analyzing the results of the tactical exercise, District Air Force Commander and Honored Military Pilot of the USSR Lieutenant General of Aviation Ye. Rusanov said, "When they operate harmoniously, clearly and in a single military spirit, Ground Forces and Aviation are a powerful force. This joint exercise has once again brought our attention to the problem of establishing consistent cooperation. At that point in the exercise when contact between the pilots and air support controllers was temporarily lost, both sides were due some reproach. It is important that combined arms and aviation commands operate in close cooperation in order to accomplish their overall combat mission. The lessons of the end of the training year teach us this and we will focus constant attention on this in the future."

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## ARMED FORCES

### ARTICLE ON EXPLOITS OF HERO OF SOVIET UNION, SERGEANT CHMUROV

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Sergeant I. Chmurov, Hero of the Soviet Union: "For a Lofty Goal"; first three paragraphs are source introduction.]

[Text] Igor Chmurov left the city of Odintsovo near Moscow two years ago to enter military service and he carried with him the dream of entering the ranks of the airborne forces. Before leaving and after completing Secondary School No 6 he had worked at the local furniture combine.

The young man's dream came true. The Guards paratrooper along with his military comrades helped the Afghan people protect the achievements of the April Revolution and support the security of our Fatherland's southern border. He was awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and determination displayed while carrying out his international duty.

Communist Sergeant Igor Vladimirovich Chmurov is now a cadet at the Ryasan Higher Airborne Command School imeni Leninist Komsomol.

I don't think that I will ever forget that nameless peak in the Afghan mountains where I had occasion, along with my military comrades, to take part in my final battle with the dushman. I again remembered that battle after reading the CPSU Central Committee's greeting to soldier-internationalists who were returning from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This stirring document has high regard for our soldiers' services on Afghan land and every line of the document finds a warm response in my spirit. You read and you gain a deeper realization of deeds and actions that the Soviet "man-in-arms" is accomplishing for the sake of a lofty goal, the Motherland, the ideals of freedom, honor and justice, and the triumph of peace on earth.

While serving in Afghanistan, we soldier-internationalists were convinced with our own eyes that the class enemy fiercely hates everything that the people here take pride in -- freedom and equality, culture and democracy and the international brotherhood of people. If he were able, he would bring that same hate and anger, as well as the same grief and tears, that he brought to our southern neighbor into our land as well.

My regiment mates had occasion to pass through the lead storm of battles in the Panjshir and in Kandahar and see the dushman fire rockets at the peaceful kishlak of Sarkan and kill children, old people and women. We came with mature convictions and the obligation of a Soviet-internationalist to help our class-brothers and to resist bravely, along with the Afghan soldiers and all the country's patriots, the armed aggression of enemy forces. And we deserved the ardent, sincere love of the working people of Afghanistan for this. I watched on television as Afghan workers warmly accompanied our soldiers who were returning to the Motherland. A lad reached his small hand out to the scarlet five-pointed star on a soldier's headgear. His mother smiled. Firm handshakes, words of gratitude...

We learned really to value military brotherhood in Afghanistan. We got a deeper appreciation for the fact that one must have a selfless love for the Motherland and must reliably protect it.

One could sense that the dushman who had appeared at the most vulnerable sector of our subunit's defense would suddenly attack: they knew the terrain like their own five fingers. We occupied a peak in the mountains that was inobtrusive, but that had a field of vision which consequently made it possible to control the saddle of the pass with fire. And if the dushman had seized this position, our company's entire defensive system, artillery adjustment positions and landing fields where helicopters could deliver reinforcements would be open to them. In short, our peak was the key to the terrain. And what happened is that just a few of our soldiers led by company commander Guards Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Peskov held this position.

Part of the dushman band had used the darkness and snowfall to bypass our peak along a cliff, hoping to attack us from the rear. The situation became heated. In seconds torn from aiming the machine gun I watched a dark spot grow on the shoulder of Guards Senior Lieutenant Peskov. I heard that while reporting the situation by portable radio he casually mentioned his own wound. They probably told him to relinquish command of the group and leave the peak, but Peskov said firmly, "I am able to manage the battle."

I used short bursts to pin the dushman who had tried to encircle the position which we held with Guards Sergeant Oleg Khromov against the rocks. We were confident, for our commander was nearby.

People who had passed through the severe paths of officer service have meant a lot to me in my twenty-year life. I will always be grateful to front-line veteran and military instructor reserve Major Georgiy Petrovich Savenkov. During the Great Patriotic War he served in the airborne forces and survived battles from Stalingrad to Berlin.

Now people talk and write a lot about the significance of military and patriotic education for young people. We boys and girls of School No. 8 in the city of Odintsovo were clearly lucky that one of our teachers was a veteran of the Armed Forces. Georgiy Petrovich's lessons were lessons of patriotism and an introduction to the heroic past of our army. Under Savenkov's influence I began to dream of serving as he had, in the airborne, and of becoming an officer. I was especially diligent in school in mastering



infantry affairs, I learned to handle a gas mask and before I left to enter the service, I learned to parachute.

I was grateful for Georgiy Petrovich's lessons while I served in the training subunit where activities in firing, infantry training and other training subjects served only to reinforce solidly lessons that I had already learned. And then I had occasion to undergo the severe test, service in the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in Afghanistan.

It is now possible for me to look back and understand everything that I had gained from my army days in Afghanistan. And I will not distort the story if I first say some words of gratitude toward my dear commanders who in a short time were able to prepare us for the very difficult trials. I will not forget what my first company commander, Guards Captain Vladimir Vasilyevich Krishchenko, said to the soldiers of our platoon prior to our setting out for our first combat mission. He said that we should try to have thirty soldiers go out on the search and have thirty soldiers return.

What a deep concept and what real command concern for subordinates are contained in that phrase. None of us grumbled about the severe conditions, sometimes at the limits of man's ability, that the officer put us under during military training. Every sergeant and soldier understood that this was necessary for battle and for victory over the evil enemy who was armed to the teeth, sly and resourceful -- an enemy who was sowing death and destruction. I know that many former soldiers who served in Afghanistan are grateful to their commanders and chiefs who underwent equal adversity and danger. These commanders are people who were close and dear to them. The names of many of them have been illuminated with the glow of a military feat. For example, Major F. Pugachev served in the DRA for two and a half years. The company which he commanded was often separated from the main forces and one day a band forced a battle on our subunit. The company commander was seriously wounded, but he forbade his radio operator to call in a helicopter. Instead, he ordered his subordinates to put him into an armored transport vehicle and for three days he continued to control the operations of his subunit. And this is exactly how my commander, Guards Senior Lieutenant Peskov, acted in the battle for the peak, the battle with which I began the story.

Two of us remained on the peak. In the heat of battle a mortar round moved the rocks covering the position occupied by myself and Sergeant Oleg Khromov and shell-shocked both of us. The last bandit grenade had wounded both of us with splinters. Reloading his automatic weapon, Khromov turned to me and by the movement of his lips I understood: he wanted to encourage me. The Guards sergeant unfastened the last grenade from his belt and placed it between the two of us. He somehow felt that he was losing consciousness.

The dushman again advanced. I took aim at their bent figures through the haze that covered my eyes and fired short bursts from the machine gun....

Now during meetings with young people I am often asked how I accomplished the feat for which I was awarded the highest rank of military distinction. To tell the truth, it is not easy for me to answer this question. Any one of my comrades could not have acted otherwise in that combat situation. Any one of



them would have done his duty to the end, to the last round and the last grenade, that same one which Guards Sergeant Oleg Khromov placed next to me.

The raving, insidious enemy of the Afghan people, an enemy that uses large bands to attack Soviet subunits that are numerically inferior, is always soundly beaten. This is because we Soviet soldiers are strong through more than just our weapons and training. We are strong because of our ideological determination, our selfless dedication to communist ideals and our own patriotism and internationalism. We have been educated by our revolutionary party and the Komsomol. And we inherited our patriotism and courage, our valor and military honor from our fathers and grandfathers.

Our strength is that we are deeply conscious of the fact that we are the sons of our people and the soldiers of the Soviet Fatherland. Soldiers of the Fatherland are always piously faithful to their duty to the party and the people and are always ready to defend the Motherland.

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## ARMED FORCES

### KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 'RAID' VISITS VEHICLE REPAIR ENTERPRISE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by political worker Senior Lieutenant S. Yudt, Soviet Army worker V. Radziviluk, chairman of a people's monitoring group for the enterprise, and Lieutenant Colonel A. Borovkov, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, Red Banner North Caucasus Military District: "Using Old Criteria"]

[Text] At first glance the vehicle repair enterprise managed by Colonel V. Shumeyko is not wasting electrical energy. We did not detect machines and mechanisms running idly. Lights at work positions and workshops are turned off in a timely manner even during breaks and people keep track of that here. And the quarterly savings figure, seven thousand kilowatt-hours, is impressive. However this favorable picture did last long.

It turns out that electrical expenditure is monitored only at one level -- at the level of the entire factory. I find it incomprehensible that it is possible to struggle for savings under these conditions and that indications are taken only once per quarter. And they call this monitoring.

We asked the natural question -- "Is there someone who keeps track of the electrical requirements in the workshops, sections and work positions?" But we were not given any clear-cut answer. People at the enterprise discuss this issue in this way: what do we have to keep track of, for the general savings are obvious.

It literally never occurred to production managers that norms for electrical usage are clearly being overstated because they were established for equipment working at capacity. And this has not happened at the factory yet. For example, the machinery for drilling cam shaft sleeves takes up a significant area in the motor shop, but is not operating.

"Perhaps they are in disrepair?" we asked workshop chief A. Negovora, but the answer we got was, "No. They are fully operational. They are simply not turned on unless they are needed. And practically none of them operates for more than two or three hours per month. There is no great demand for them."

Speaking as an economist, it turns out that the per-shift load coefficient for these machines is barely two tenths of one percent. They explained to us that

this is the way it has to be. Various makes of vehicles come in to the factory and a special machine is needed to repair each of them. The volume of work is small, so the machines stand idle, although amortization deductions to maintain the factory's fixed capital are considerable.

As we found out, the factory manager has asked the district vehicle department a number of times if he could review the repair fund inventory in order to reduce it and repair no more than one or two makes of vehicles. The remaining brands could be sent to other enterprises. It would then be possible to utilize effectively the entire production capacity. No decision has as yet been made, for this is no simple matter. But that degree of specialization may be needed, for otherwise both valuable kilowatt-hours of electrical energy and state money will be lost in the wind.

The zealous, careful use of fuel-energy resources, as well as the use of other material assets, is inseparably linked with the degree of production organization and the need to improve the management mechanism. It is obvious that people at this factory are spending little time thinking about this.

For example, all the mechanics in the disassembly section get paid by piece-work. The more engines they dismantle, the more they earn. And some of them at times try to "improve," and are really free with serviceable and suitable parts -- especially where they handle the extractor and where they handle the sledge hammer. As a result they are chronically short of some assemblies. After noticing that readjustments in the assembly of various brands of vehicles take a lot of time, an attempt was recently made to introduce pneumatic equipment to disassemble engines. The result was that the amount of spare parts expended exceeded norms and there were constant losses.

And there is yet another unresolved problem. The factory's area is not large; you can walk around it in fifteen minutes. But the area for taking vehicles in for repairs and returning repaired vehicles has been moved out to the outskirts of the city. This is more than just inconvenient. It also leads to an unplanned expenditure of fuel, motor resources and time because vehicles are making empty runs.

We cannot say that the people in the automotive repair facility are working in an indifferent manner, for these painful problems have been raised many times. But there have been few improvements and still no real management decisions. And according to what we have seen, this cannot continue. We must recommend that the district automotive service element give the enterprise some effective assistance.

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## ARMED FORCES

### RECENT VOYENIZDAT PUBLICATIONS NOTED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 86 p 2

[Announcement: "Published by Voenizdat"]

[Text] The following books have been published by Voenizdat:

"Grazhdanskaya Voyna v SSSR" [The Civil War in the USSR], volume two of a two-volume set, 1986, 447 pages, illustrations, 43,000 copies, price - 3 rubles 40 kopecks.

The second volume of the two-volume work entitled "Grazhdanskaya Voyna v SSSR" includes the Red Army's decisive victories and the break-up of foreign intervention (March 1919 to October 1922). This volume covers the most important events associated with the rout of the main forces of the henchman Antant and those of Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich, the White Poles and Vrangeli and also the elimination of the last hotbeds of counterrevolution. It gives the results of the war and discusses their effect on the primary trends of historical development and on the world revolutionary process. The first volume was published in 1980.

"Serzhanty i Starshiny Vooruzhennykh Sil SSSR" [Sergeants and Sergeants Major in the USSR Armed Forces], a training handbook for political activities with sergeants and sergeants major, edited by V. P. Khrobostov, 1986, 207 pages, price - 55 kopecks.

This training handbook is designed for political exercises with sergeants and sergeants major in the USSR Armed Forces.

The book was written to conform to the political training plan for servicemen in the Army and Navy.

"Shtyrman Flota" [The Naval Navigator] by V. I. Kamanin, A. V. Lavrentyev, R. A. Skubko, edited by A. N. Motrokhov, 1986, 539 pages, illustrations, 30,000 copies, price - 1 ruble, 50 kopecks.

This book contains information about navigating a ship, the technical means for navigation and a description of navigational equipment. It gives

recommendations for resolving navigational problems and also for maneuvering to position ships and vessels safely.

This book is designed for naval officers and ship's navigators in the naval and merchant fleets and may be used by instructors, students and cadets in higher naval and maritime schools.

"Gorlovskaya Dvazhdy Krasnoznamennaya [The Gorlovskiy Twice-Red Banner Division] by I. F. Lysukhin, S. Ye. Kukovenko, 1986, 199 pages, illustrations, 20,000 copies, price - 60 kopecks.

This military-historical essay is about the combat years of the Gorlovskiy Twice-Red Banner Order of Suvorov 2nd Degree Infantry Division.

The soldiers of this division brought everlasting glory upon themselves in the battles of Stalingrad, Gorlovka, Melitopol and Sevastopol, defeated the enemy in the Baltic region and Eastern Prussia and liberated Poland.

"General Brusilov. Dokumentalnoye Povestvovaniye" [General Brusilov. A Documentary Narrative] by S. N. Semanov, 1986, 318 pages, illustrations, 100,000 copies, price -- 1 ruble.

The author uses real historical material in his book. He describes the biography of General Brusilov and also the army life of the late 19th -- early 20th Centuries and the first years of the Red Army's construction.

"V Gorakh Dolgo Svetaet [Dawn Is Long in the Mountains] by V. S. Vozovikov, a novel, 1986, 224 pages, 100,000 copies, price - 95 kopecks.

This novel tells of Soviet soldiers who are carrying out their international duty in Afghanistan. This narrative revolves around Soviet helicopter pilots who provided pure, fraternal assistance to the Afghans in their struggle for freedom and social equality and also the Afghan peasants and soldiers who, with weapons in hand, are defending their homeland against the encroachment of internal counterrevolutionaries and foreign enemies.

"Ryabina Zreyet Ha Moroze -- Povesi, Rasskazy Etyudy" [The Rowenberry Ripens in the Frost -- Tales, Stories and Sketches] by G. A. Gubanov, 1986, 288 pages, 65,000 copies, price - 1 ruble 40 kopecks.

The author of the book is a regular officer who began his service as an aircraft technician in a PVO [Air Defense] fighter regiment. Therefore airfield workers -- the aviation technicians and mechanics whose difficult, but noble work is done for the sake of high combat readiness and for the Motherland -- are very dear and close to him. The book discusses the questions of honor and morals and the problems of morality among people involved in military work.

12511

CSO: 1801/51



## ARMED FORCES

### NEW 'APN VOYENNNYY VESTNIK' SUBSCRIPTIONS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 12 Dec 86 pp 9-10

[Text]

#### MILITARY BULLETIN 1987

Subscription continues to APN's Military Bulletin for 1987. Next year Military Bulletin will carry statements by Soviet military leaders, experts and researchers. It will publish articles and commentaries on Soviet military strategy, international security and comparative data on the correlation of the nuclear and conventional weapons of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO, and other materials.

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**ARMED FORCES**

**OBITUARY: COL I. A. SMIRNOV**

**Moscow KRA SNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 p 6**

**[Article: "Ivan Aleksandrovich Smirnov"]**

**[Text] The command and party committee of the Combat Training Directorate, Air Force, announce with deep regret the death of a member of the CPSU from 1961 and honored military navigator of the USSR, Colonel Ivan Aleksandrovich Smirnov, and express condolences to the deceased's near and dear.**

**6367**

**CSO: 1801/50**

## ARMED FORCES

OBITUARY: MAJ GEN A. A. GUROV

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Nov 86 p 6

[Article: "A. A. Gurov"]

[Text] The head of department of the Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin, doctor of economic sciences, and professor Major General Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Gurov, died in the 65th year of his life after a serious illness. He devoted all his life to selfless service to the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party of which he was a member from 1942.

A. A. Gurov was on active military service from 1941 and a participant in the Great Patriotic War. In the postwar period he worked in the political organs of the troops and as a teacher and department chief of military academies. From 1978, he was the chief of department of political economy and military economy of the Military-Political Academy imeni V. I. Lenin. A. A. Gurov made a large contribution to the training of scientific and pedagogical personnel for the Armed Forces, conducted active scientific-research work, and was the author of many articles and books devoted to military-economic problems. His services to the motherland were noted with Orders of the Fatherland War 1st and 2d Classes, two Orders of the Red Star, and many medals.

The bright memory of Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Gurov, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will be preserved in our hearts forever.

A group of comrades.

6367

CSO: 1801/50

## AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### COMMANDERS CELEBRATE MISSILE, ARTILLERY TROOPS DAY, 1986

#### Mar Arty Peredelskiy Article

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Nov 86 p 3

["Novosti" Press Agency report by Mar Arty G. Peredelskiy under the rubric "19 November is Missile and Artillery Troops Day": "The USSR's Peaceful Initiatives Are Not a Sign of Weakness"]

[Text] The Soviet people and fightingmen in the Armed Forces of the USSR celebrate a traditional holiday, Missile and Artillery Troops Day, on 19 November. It was established in honor of the artillery's great service in the war against the German fascist aggressors and in connection with the arming of the army, aviation and navy with nuclear missiles.

Today, nuclear missiles of various classes and for various purposes comprise the backbone of the USSR's defense might and the combat power of its Armed Forces. The Strategic Rocket Forces, the Air Forces and the Navy have missile systems with good tactical and technical features and good operational characteristics. These missiles are capable of rapidly and reliably delivering nuclear charges of enormous power to targets and of inflicting inescapable strikes upon an aggressor, no matter where he is. The ground and air defense forces also have highly effective missile systems. The artillery continues to be an important element in the combat strength of our Armed Forces, however. It has first-class, mechanized (including self-propelled) cannon, howitzer, antitank and antiaircraft, tube and rocket artillery, and modern reconnaissance and fire control equipment.

By enhancing the combat strength of the missile and artillery troops and of the Armed Forces as a whole, however, the USSR is not all striving for military superiority as some people in the USA attempt to portray it. Never in postwar history has the Soviet Union initiated the development of new types of weapons. It has been forced to respond to threats posed to it by the United States. Furthermore, the USSR has limited itself to the steps essential for ensuring reliable security for itself and its allies. Even today, the Soviet Union, as demonstrated at Reykjavik, is taking drastic steps to halt the arms race and to prevent its spread into outer space. It is offering concrete, constructive proposals and practical actions aimed at greatly lowering the strategic balance by totally eliminating nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction.



An entire package of important measures was placed onto the negotiating table at Reykjavik. Had they been accepted, they would have laid the foundation for a new era in the life of mankind, a nonnuclear era. Essentially, what were the Soviet proposals? The USSR advocated reducing strategic offensive weapons on both sides, on land, on the water and in the air, by 50 percent during the first 5 years and subsequently, totally eliminating them as envisioned in the statement by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 January of this year. It was at the same time proposed that Soviet and American medium-range missiles in Europe be totally eliminated so as to free the people of that continent from the fear of a nuclear catastrophe and then to move further--toward the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

To make it easier to reach agreement on these problems, the Soviet Union withdrew its former demands for including in strategic control those American medium-range missiles which can reach the territory of the USSR and American forward-base weapons. Was there a risk? Yes, there was! The American Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe are essentially strategic weapons with respect to the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations. In addition, the Soviet Union is threatened by 560 nuclear-missile-carrying aircraft based on 14 American aircraft carriers, and by hundreds of American nuclear-missile-carrying aircraft located in direct proximity to the borders of the USSR.

In its consideration of the problem of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR expressed its preparedness to leave out the question of England and France's nuclear weapons, which are a part of the Eurostrategic balance of nuclear forces. And this is a very impressive capability, which continues to be built up. At the same time, the USSR agreed on a freeze on missiles with a range of up to 1,000 kilometers and to begin talks on their fate. It is prepared to engage in talks on medium-range missiles in the East.

It is perfectly clear that in the process of drastically reducing nuclear weapons--strategic offensive and medium-range weapons--there must be assurances that neither of the sides will begin striving for military superiority during that time and creating new weapons capable of undermining the stability and parity. That guarantee must be provided by a strengthening of the terms of the agreement on antimissile defenses, so that over the 10-year period--that is, during the period of reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons--neither side takes advantage of the right to withdraw from the agreement and does not conduct research or testing under the SDI program outside the laboratory.

Accord was reached on both strategic weapons and medium-range missiles. This accord could not be embodied in agreements binding for the sides, however, because of the American administration's stubborn disinclination to create the conditions for their realization by strengthening antimissile defense conditions or to accept identical commitments for the two sides in this area. Convinced of its technological superiority, the USA still hopes to achieve the unachievable--to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union and to militarize outer space through the SDI.

Naturally, in this situation, the Soviet Union will continue its struggle to rid mankind of weapons of mass destruction, while at the same time endeavoring to see

that its Armed Forces are at a level which rules out strategic superiority for the USA. It is time for Washington at last to understand that relations with the Soviet Union cannot be based on erroneous concepts and illusions. "One of the most dangerous of these illusions," M.S. Gorbachev states, "is that the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and appeals are assessed as a sign of weakness. We will not be debilitated by an arms race, you see, and will not be taken from space or passed up in technology. Nothing good will come of such attempts." This was confirmed by the last war and the experience of the postwar years.

Soviet missile and artillery troops share and support the course of the CPSU and the Soviet government toward radically reducing and then totally eliminating nuclear weapons. While they understand the full complexity of the current international situation, however, they and fightingmen of the other services and branches of troops are persistently mastering the awesome weapons entrusted to them. This year, personnel of the missile and artillery troops have demonstrated a high level of military skill and combat readiness. The vast majority of strategic missile and ground-force missile launchings, for example, were given excellent or good ratings. The number of rated specialists has grown. More than half of the personnel on many crews are outstanding in the training.

The Soviet fightingmen are prepared to honorably fulfill their military duty at any time--together with the armies of the other Warsaw Pact nations, to reliably defend the sacred borders of the Soviet Union and all of the socialist commonwealth nations.

#### Maj Gen Kalinin Article

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Nov 86 p 3

[Gruzinform report by Maj Gen A. Kalinin, Commander of Missile and Artillery Troops in the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, under the rubric "Today Is Missile and Artillery Troops Day": "Always in a State of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The Soviet people and fightingmen in the army and navy are celebrating one of their important holidays today--Missile and Artillery Troops Day.

The counteroffensive by our forces at Stalingrad began 44 years ago, on 19 November 1942. Salvos by thousands of guns, mortars and rocket launchers proclaimed to the entire world a turning point in the Great Patriotic War. In honor of this event and to commemorate the great service of Soviet artillerymen in the battle with the homeland's enemies, Artillery Day was established by a 21 October 1944 ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Soviet artillery has traveled a glorious combat path, which is inseparable from the history of our people and their Armed Forces. V.I. Lenin was at its cradle. There were only 50-60 guns in working order in the Red Army at the end of 1917. Just 2 months later, however, following the signing of the Decree on the Creation of the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army], dozens of artillery units and subunits were formed at the instruction of the Soviet government. The young Red Army's artillery successfully routed the enemies during the civil war and foreign military intervention.

Taking advantage of the nation's industrialization, we created qualitatively new artillery systems prior to the war, which had the best combat features in the world. A field rocket launcher, the famous Katyusha, designed just prior to the Great Patriotic War, was unequaled in fire power. By the beginning of the war unleashed by fascism, Red Army troops had tens of thousands of guns and mortars, mainly of new design.

The artillerymen made an important contribution to the victory over Hitlerite Germany by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. Not a single engagement was fought without them. The first battery of Katyusha rocket launchers entered into combat near Orsha on 14 July 1941. It carried out a devastating strike against the enemy.

Soviet industry produced hundreds of thousands of guns during the war. The output of rocket, antitank and self-propelled artillery, and mortars grew especially rapidly. New and more efficient models were developed and taken into the arsenal.

More than 1,800 artillerymen were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and more than a half-million artillerymen and mortarmen were awarded orders and medals for heroism and valor and for the skillful handling of the awesome weapons on the battlefields of the last war. Around 800 artillery units and formations were also awarded orders of the Soviet Union, and 515 of those which distinguished themselves the most were given the Guards title.

Soviet artillery has undergone further development since the war. Weapons of a qualitatively new trend--operational-tactical and tactical missiles which can destroy targets at great distances and with great accuracy--have been developed, thanks to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, and to the development of the economy, science and technology.

The creation of nuclear missiles also brought the emergence of a new service of the Armed Forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces. Soviet missilemen perform their military duty with a sense of great responsibility. They are in a constant state of good combat readiness to immediately repel any aggression, wherever it might originate.

The combat capability of the missile and artillery troops is made up not just of excellent equipment and weapons, but also of remarkable military cadres, people infinitely devoted to their socialist homeland and with a perfect mastery of the awesome weapons. They constantly remember the treacherous intrigues of imperialist circles in the West, primarily the USA, which have set out on a course of undermining international detente and all the positive changes previously achieved in relations among states of the world community.

Understanding their responsibility for the fate of peace and international security, the Soviet leaders regard the defense of the socialist homeland, the strengthening of the national defense and the ensuring of state security as one of the most important functions of our state of all the people. The CPSU is making and will make every effort to see that the Armed Forces of the USSR are at a level which rules out strategic superiority for the forces of imperialism, to see

that the Soviet state's defense capability grows stronger and better in every way and that the combat cooperation among armies of the fraternal socialist nations is strengthened.

Our missilemen possess awesome weapons, but the main mission of those weapons is to defend the gains of socialism. Together with all the Soviet people, they support and approve the moratorium declared by our government on the testing of nuclear weapons, and the constructive, peace-loving proposals advanced by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting in Reykjavik. So long as the danger of war exists, however, we need to keep our powder dry.

Today, artillerymen of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, like all of the Soviet Armed Forces, are reporting to the homeland on the fulfillment of their socialist commitments. The past training year was a productive one. Combat training missile launches and artillery firing exercises, which received ratings of "good" or "excellent," were a real school of military skill and an important test of combat maturity. During the exercises, the missilemen and artillerymen operated skillfully in various kinds of combat and used with maximum effectiveness the capabilities of the equipment and weapons entrusted to them.

The military collectives in which officers A. Isayev, V. Terentyev, V. Tsukanov, Ye. Sashenko, V. Galay and others serve are in the right-flank ranks in the socialist competition. Officers S. Belyayev, B. Nazarkin, S. Andreyev and A. Logachev demonstrate excellent mastery of the modern firing and fire-control methods.

The missilemen and artillerymen are performing their filial military duty with honor and pride. They, fervent patriots of the homeland, can handle the most complex missions. In single formation with the other services of the Armed Forces and branches of troops, and in fraternal formation with the fightingmen of friendly armies, they are vigilantly guarding the gains of Great October. They are responding to the paternal concern of the party and the government, and to the love of all the people, by constantly improving their skill and enhancing their vigilance and their preparedness to deliver a decisive rebuff to any aggressor.

#### Col Gen Vishenkov Article

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Nov 86 p 4

[Article by Col Gen V. Vishenkov, Hero of the Soviet Union and Chief of the Main Staff of the Strategic Rocket Forces: "Always in a State of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Artillery Day, established in 1944, has been celebrated as Missile and Artillery Troops Day since 1964. The change in the name reflected those profound qualitative reforms which had taken place in military affairs due to the development of nuclear missiles and the creation of a new service of the Armed Forces of the USSR, the Strategic Rocket Forces.

This year, the holiday is being celebrated at a turning point in our society's development, in a situation of national effort to implement decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress and the party's strategic course of accelerating the nation's social and economic development.



The Soviet artillery's combat path began in October of 1917. The artillerymen were models of steadfastness and courage in the struggle for soviet power at Petrograd and Tsaritsyn, in the storming of Kakhovka and Perekop, on all the civil war fronts.

The Great Patriotic War was a rigorous trial and an all-around test of the Soviet Armed Forces. Victory was gained in it under the Communist Party's leadership, through the efforts of all the peoples of our multinational homeland and of its valorous defenders. Soviet artillerymen fought courageously from the first to the last day of the war and made a worthy contribution to the achievement of victory over fascism. The government greatly appreciated their military valor and heroism. A total of 1,600,000 artillerymen were awarded orders and medals, and 1,800 of them were awarded the great title Hero of the Soviet Union. More than 500 artillery units and formations were awarded the Guards title, 2,100 were awarded orders, and around 1,200 were given honorary names.

The historic Victory over the assault forces of fascism and militarism was a victory for progress over reaction. It demonstrated the invincible strength of the socialist system and its great advantages over capitalism.

During the first postwar years, aggressive circles in the imperialist states, relying on the USA's temporary monopoly in nuclear weapons, launched the "cold war" against the USSR and other socialist nations, and openly went over to a policy of intimidation. Imperialism is even today engaged in material and psychological preparations for a nuclear-missile war.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik graphically demonstrated once again the fact that the Washington administration, confident of its technological superiority, hopes to achieve military superiority over the USSR. This is the aim of the Strategic Defense Initiative, which is particularly militaristic and which calls for the deployment of nuclear weapons in space. The arms race has not stopped. There are presently around 150 weapons systems at various stages of development, in production or being modernized in the USA.

In this situation, the CPSU and the Soviet government are firmly and consistently conducting a foreign policy course aimed at strengthening universal peace and international security. At the same time, as the party Program stresses, "the CPSU will make every effort to have the Armed Forces of the USSR at a level precluding strategic superiority for the forces of imperialism and to improve the Soviet state's defense capability in every way."

The missilemen and artillerymen are reliably guarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor in the single combat formation of the socialist homeland's armed defenders. The Strategic Rocket Forces, which are forces in a high state of combat readiness created as a response to the threat of a nuclear-missile war against the Soviet Union by aggressive imperialist forces, trace their almost 27-year history back to the renowned units of barrel artillery and the famous Katyushas. Their birth and development were guided by the Communist Party. The first launching of a guided ballistic missile occurred in September 1947. The Soviet Union tested a nuclear device in 1949. An intercontinental ballistic missile was launched at the end of the '50s.



The Strategic Rocket Forces, one of the most important components of the nation's strategic nuclear forces, are charged with the responsible mission of promptly responding to a surprise nuclear attack by the enemy and frustrating his aggressive plans with a devastating strike. This stems from the party's program principle that the Armed Forces be prepared to route any aggressor.

The missilemen have now reached a qualitatively new level in their development and become a reliable shield of the homeland and the other socialist commonwealth nations. They are equipped with the most advanced missile systems. All of the processes involved in their operation and combat employment are automated. This ensures a high level of combat readiness. The reliability of the equipment and the accuracy and effectiveness of its target destruction have increased considerably.

Going through a number of stages in its development the Soviet artillery has made a large qualitative advance since the war. The rocket troops came into being in the Ground Forces as a result of the development of tactical and operational-tactical missiles. They have merged organically with the artillery of all types and purposes, and become a new branch of troops, the Rocket and Artillery Troops of the Ground Forces.

Cannon, howitzer, rocket and antitank artillery, and antitank guided missiles also continue to retain their role as one of the important means of destruction. The systems in the arsenal of the Soviet artillery fully meet the demands of modern combat and are distinguished by mobility, good maneuverability, rate of fire, range and fire effect.

The Strategic Rocket and Artillery Troops are profoundly aware of the meaning and importance of the missions assigned to them. Constant combat readiness is a concrete concept for them, embodied in precise calculations and time limits. Alert duty never stops for a single minute at the missile complexes. It constitutes the execution of a combat mission of special state importance and is the main type of activity of the rocket troops in peacetime. The continuous and vigilant performance of alert duty and constant readiness to employ the awesome weapons--this is service on the forward lines in the defense of the homeland's interests.

The present generation of missilemen and artillerymen have inherited and sacredly honor the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces and the heroes of their units, who fought courageously during the terrible years of the Great Patriotic War. The names of heroes listed in perpetuity on the personnel rosters of the subunits are heard each day at the evening roll call. Heroes of the Soviet Union Captains I.I. Novozhenov and B.L. Khigrin, Senior Lieutenant A.A. Kosmodemyanskiy, Senior Sergeant N.V. Kolesnikov and others are still in the formation with the missilemen today.

Many feats are performed by the missilemen also in peacetime. All of the personnel are well acquainted with the names of Privates D. Bushuyev, V. Kostenko and A. Khusanov, Private First Class A. Kistanov, Junior Sergeant V. Babichev, Lieutenants V. Basov and I. Gavrilov, Senior Lieutenant Yu. Dubrovin, Captain N. Kuznetsov, Major Ye. Grivans, Lieutenant Colonel S. Gorbatyuk, and many others.

Without hesitation, they exposed themselves to fire to save people and combat equipment, fought the elements, and risked their lives in the performance of combat training missions.

The artillerymen have been models of heroism in the fulfillment of their international duty in Afghanistan. Many officers, NCOs and soldiers have been awarded orders and medals. They include A. Bryantsev, A. Ivanov, S. Zorin, M. Kulov and others.

Like all the army and navy personnel, the missile and artillery troops greet their traditional holiday with new achievements in combat training and service. The training year has ended successfully. The assigned missions and the combat and political training plans have been fulfilled. All of the combat-training missile launchings and artillery firings received evaluations of "good" or "excellent." New members were added to the ranks of those outstanding in the combat and political training and masters of military affairs in the course of extensive socialist competition with the slogan: "We shall fulfill decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably defend the gains of socialism"! An absolute majority of the combat crew members in the outstanding military collectives are highly rated specialists. They also have crews made up entirely of masters.

Missilemen in Lieutenant Colonel T. Mayakov's unit firmly keep their word. It has now been assigned the high position of initiator of socialist competition in the forces. All of the missilemen are rated specialists, and 70 percent of them have a higher rating. Almost a third of the personnel are outstanding in the combat and political training, and two thirds of the subunits hold the excellent title.

The Komsomol organizations in the forces live an active and intense life. They are striving for a worthy reception for the 20th Komsomol Congress. The Komsomol members and the young fightingmen are active in the patriotic movements with the slogans: "Not a Single Laggard Alongside!" "For the New Equipment--a Higher Level of Mastery!" "For the Training Base--Komsomol Concern!" and others.

The successes we have achieved do not give us the right to be complacent. The party's demands for a restructuring in the work and improvement of the work style have been accepted by Communists in the Missile and Artillery Troops as a guide to action.

The Strategic Rocket Troops are the masters of the most awesome weapons. They are always on alert duty. Their high level of combat readiness and professional training counter imperialism's aggressive aspirations and are a guarantee of the inevitability of a retaliatory strike at any aggressor who should dare to encroach upon our nation or the other socialist commonwealth nations.

#### Col Gen Rodin Article

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 21, Nov 86 pp 2-3

[Article by Col Gen V.S. Rodin, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces, under the rubric "We Shall Fulfill Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and Reliably Defend the Gains of Socialism!": "In Constant Combat Readiness"]

[Text] We realists understand well the fact that we, the Soviet people, need peace in order to successfully fulfill the plans set forth at the 27th party congress.

Ruling circles of the imperialist states, primarily the USA, stand in the way of peace, however. They continue to conduct an aggressive, adventuristic foreign policy. They have not rejected their impossible goal of establishing themselves in a dominant world position, of achieving at any cost strategic military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact nations. Military outlays have reached unprecedented amounts. Washington's plans for implementing the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which calls for the deployment of nuclear weapons in space, pose a special danger.

In this situation, the new edition of the party Program stresses, "the CPSU will put forth every effort to see that the Armed Forces of the USSR are at a level precluding strategic superiority for the forces of imperialism and that the Soviet state's defense capability is enhanced in every way...."

We missilemen fully apply these words to ourselves. Precisely the Strategic Rocket Forces (RVSN) are both the homeland's reliable shield and at the same time its sword for smiting an enemy which might get the idea of encroaching upon the USSR or its allies.

The Strategic Rocket Forces were created without the fanfare of trumpets and drums, so to speak. And today, anyone not directly involved with our weapons or equipment knows about the troops only from hearsay. Such is the service of the missilemen. Without high-sounding phrases, without affectations and without special coverage in the literature or films, it is at the same time extraordinarily difficult and responsible. Our time is filled down to the second. Despite the help of the modern equipment, the members of the crews standing alert duty are under enormous tension. I am not even speaking of their professional skill. Our specialists recognize only one level of training--excellent.

This is the way it must be. The fact that the Soviet people's peaceful labor is reliably protected was underscored at the 27th CPSU Congress and in M.S. Gorbachev's speeches in Maritime Kray. And naturally, the missilemen are in the front ranks of those maintaining the homeland's security.

The decision to create the RVSN was made on 17 December 1959. It was in response to the threat of a nuclear-missile war against the Soviet Union by aggressive imperialist circles. The RVSN were born and developed under the Communist Party's leadership. In the accomplishment of this task, the CPSU firmly followed Lenin's doctrine on the defense of the socialist homeland, made creative use of the extensive experience in Soviet military organizational development, and relied on the achievements of science and technology and on the Soviet state's economic strength.

One cannot say that the Rocket Troops were created out of nothing, however. The first missile unit in the history of the Soviet Army was formed 40 years ago, in July of 1946, out of a Guards mortar regiment. Major General of Artillery A.F. Tveretskiy was its commander. An active participant in the Great Patriotic War,

he had a great deal of experience in the combat employment of rocket artillery. Other missile units were also formed out of various regiments and divisions.

The first Soviet ballistic missile was tested in October 1947, and the successful launching of the world's first intercontinental ballistic missile was carried out in our nation 10 years later. Nuclear charges were also being developed during that time.

The creation of nuclear missiles considerably strengthened our nation's security, frustrated oversea plans for atomic blackmail of the USSR, and dealt a devastating blow to the fabrications of bourgeois propaganda about the Soviet Union's scientific and technological backwardness.

Outstanding Soviet scientists and designers I.V. Kurchatov, S.P. Korolev, V.P. Glushko, M.K. Yangel, N.A. Pilyugin, G.N. Babakin and many others made a large contribution to the accomplishment of this historically important task.

I want to particularly stress the fact that some extremely difficult tasks had to be accomplished within the shortest possible time in the process of developing the Rocket Troops: mastering a totally new weapon, working out the principles for its combat employment and operation, improving the organization and establishment of the units and subunits, organizing the training of highly skilled missile specialists, selecting the locations and building the launch sites for the missile complexes and the military posts, and providing the necessary conditions for the life and work of the fightingmen.

The best servicemen from other services of the Armed Forces and branches of troops, those capable of rapidly mastering the new equipment, were assigned to the missile units and subunits. Under assignment from the CPSU Central Committee, G.K. Zhukov, R.Ya. Malinovskiy, N.N. Voronov, M.I. Nedelin, S.S. Biryuzov, N.I. Krylov and many others handled matters pertaining to the formation of the forces, their preparation for alert duty, the organization and the living conditions of the missilemen.

Active party-political work was conducted. Political organs, party and Komsomol organizations mobilized the Communists and Komsomol members, and all of the personnel to successfully accomplish the extremely complex and responsible tasks. They creatively applied all of the extensive experience in party-political work accumulated during all of the preceding years and sought new forms and methods of exerting party influence upon the people under the specific circumstances of the Rocket Troops. The structure of the political organs and party organizations of the units and subunits, and the specific features of their work style were born of experience and practice. The Communists were out front during those difficult years, as they always are when things are tough. They drew the fightingmen and led them with their personal example of selfless devotion to the cause, courage and endurance.

This is how the homeland's reliable shield, invincible to our enemies, was forged.

...The years passed. Weapons and combat equipment, and generations of fightingmen replaced one another. The RVSN today are outfitted with the most advanced missile complexes. All of the processes involved in their operation and combat



employment have been automated to the maximum possible degree. This provides for a high level of combat readiness. The reliability of the equipment and the accuracy and effectiveness of its target destruction have increased considerably. The cadres of professional missilemen--commanders, engineers and political workers, real masters of their jobs--have matured and gained strength. Life does not stand still, however. Time moves ahead, and the demands grow. Combat improvement is a continuous process.

Our service has its own specific features. It is defined by that great measure of responsibility for the homeland's security and the defense of socialism's gains which is assigned to the Strategic Rocket Forces as a component of the Soviet Union's strategic nuclear forces.

Continuous alert duty and a constant state of readiness to employ the awesome weapons--this is service on the forward lines for defending the interests of our homeland and the other socialist commonwealth nations. It takes place under special conditions, when the time is filled to the maximum, when it is necessary to act instantaneously and with no right to make a mistake. This kind of service makes the highest kind of demands of the individual. He has to know and be able to do a great deal, and to have good moral-political and combat qualities.

Thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and of all our people, the RVSN have everything necessary to successfully accomplish the missions facing them. Constantly enhancing the combat readiness of the units and subunits is the main thing, that on which are focused all the efforts of commanders, political organs, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations, the efforts of all the personnel.

Influenced by decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress, the assessment of what has been accomplished is becoming more demanding and self-critical, more effective forms and methods of training and indoctrination are being persistently sought and adopted, and the struggle to achieve better end results in the combat training of the fightingmen, the subunits and units, and in the strengthening of aware military discipline is expanding.

This has enabled personnel of the missile unit commanded by Lieutenant Colonel T. Mayakov, the initiator of the all-army competition in our forces, to complete their socialist commitments in full. The unit has reaffirmed its excellent title. More than one third of the fightingmen are outstanding in the combat and political training. Every serviceman has become a rated specialist, and three fourths of the fightingmen are masters or specialists 1st or 2nd class. Every fourth crew consists entirely of masters.

What is the basis of the successes?

In this military collective there is an atmosphere of great demandingness with respect to the quality fulfillment of the assigned tasks and the commitments, every fightingman is persistently drawn into the search for unutilized possibilities and reserves for improving military skill, and there is a struggle for quality



training and effective indoctrinational work. Lieutenant Colonel T. Mayakov, unit commander, sets the tone himself. All of the commanders and political workers, party and Komsomol organizations work in a friendly and harmonious manner. And this collective is not alone in the forces.

Personnel of the unit in which Major V. Zverev is the political worker achieve good results year after year. Active and purposeful work to make the combat and political training more effective is the guarantee of this military collective's successes. Serious attention is given to improving the methodological skills of the officers, WOs and NCOs, and to the quality of classes and drills. A course of assuring that the Communists take the leading role in the combat training and the service, and that they take an active role in the indoctrinational work is consistently pursued.

The Komsomol organizations in the forces live an active and intense life. A struggle is underway in these organizations, as there is everywhere in our nation, for a fitting reception for the 20th Komsomol Congress. The Komsomol members and the young fightingmen take an active part in the patriotic movements with the slogans: "Not a Single Laggard Alongside!" "For the New Equipment--a Higher Level of Mastery!" "For the Training Base--Komsomol Concern!" "For the Periodic Technical Servicing of the Equipment--a Komsomol Guarantee!" and others.

The experience of the Komsomol organization in the unit in which Senior Lieutenant A. Zheleznyakov is secretary of the Komsomol committee is well known in the forces. Every third Komsomol member there is outstanding in the combat and political training, and many of the fightingmen have several military specialties. Competition has been launched to exceed the combat work norms.

The collective nature of the missile weapons and the special importance of the missions performed by the Strategic Rocket Forces make the problem of strengthening organization and discipline particularly acute. A great deal of work is done in this area in the forces. And although it has resulted in vigilant alert duty and a constant state of good combat readiness in all of the missile sub-units, the demands with respect to discipline are nonetheless growing, and the work of strengthening it is constantly increasing.

Missile and Artillery Troops Day is an important celebration of the combat glory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces. From the legendary Katyusha batteries to today's powerful missiles--this is the path on which many remarkable traditions have been born. And the strategic missilemen sacredly honor them. They continue to carry the combat baton of fightingmen of the rocket artillery.

The equipment is not the same today, of course, and the people are different in some ways. The main thing has remained the same, however--that same devotion to the socialist homeland, skillful mastery of the weapons, and a preparedness to heroically defend the gains of socialism. We also have heroes who have performed feats in time of peace. They are Komsomol members Dmitriy Bushuyev, Vladimir Basov and Abudzhalin Khusanov. There is Captain Kuznetsov's Field in Rostov Oblast, where the valourous officer and Communist performed a feat to save ripened grain from a fire. And is it not a feat to rapidly master the awesome weapons, unknown in the past, to vigilantly stand alert duty, to be in a constant state of readiness to carry out a combat order? And not just occasionally, but constantly, day and night, at any time of the year.

Personnel of the Rocket Forces are greeting the traditional holiday of the missile and artillery troops with new successes in the combat and political training. The Strategic Rocket Forces, like all fightingmen of the Soviet Armed Forces, are closely united round the Communist Party. They are keeping vigilant watch over the intrigues of the foes of peace and are prepared at any moment to come to the defense of their homeland and the gains of socialism.

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#### Maj Gen Lukin Article

Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen V. Lukin, deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the Strategic Rocket Forces, under the rubric "Today is Missile and Artillery Troops Day": "The Nation's Fire Shield"]

[Text] Whether the sun beats down relentlessly, whether a snowstorm rages or rain pours down, the strict and formal order resounds over the position of each missile unit at the fixed hour: "For the defense of our homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, assume alert duty"! The Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces vigilantly guard the peace and reliably protect the creative labor of our people.

This year, the holiday is being celebrated at a turning point in the development of our society, in a situation of national struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the party's strategic course of accelerating the nation's social and economic development. The missile and artillery troops, like all the armed defenders of the socialist homeland, unanimously approve and support the innovative ideas and decisions coming out of the 27th CPSU Congress. They express their love for and trust in the party and their readiness to devote all of their strength and energy to building up the Soviet homeland's defense power. Personnel of the Rocket and Artillery Troops approve with all their hearts the party's foreign and domestic policy, and support it by working vigorously in the area entrusted to them.

The establishment of the Rocket Troops was a need forced upon the Soviet Nation. During the first postwar years, aggressive circles of the imperialist states, relying on the USA's temporary monopoly in nuclear weapons, launched the "cold war" against the USSR and other socialist nations, and openly went over to a policy of intimidation. In this situation, the Soviet government was forced to take responsive steps. Thanks to the colossal efforts of scientists, designers, workers and peasants, led by the Communist Party, nuclear missiles capable of destroying a target at any spot on the planet were rapidly created.

In August of 1957 TASS reported on the creation and the successful testing of an intercontinental, multistage ballistic missile in the USSR. The decision to form a new service of the Armed Forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces, was publically announced from the speaker's platform at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet in January of 1960.

Today, the Strategic Rocket Forces, together with the other services and branches of the Armed Forces, are a reliable guarantee of peace on Earth and the main means of restraining the aggressive aspirations of the imperialist states.

The work performed by the missilemen is truly virtuoso. Enormous inner tension, dynamism, acuteness and a sense of great personal responsibility for the homeland's security are always present. Fast and flexible thinking, a knowledge of the complex electronic equipment and the ability to operate it in a virtuoso manner are all developed and tested on alert duty. Mutual understanding and mutual assistance among the members of the combat crew contribute greatly to the success of the common cause.

All of the conditions necessary for normal work have been created at the command post, the inner sanctum of the missile complex, which is located deep underground. It constantly receives information on the "health" of each launcher, each missile. The prescribed color glows evenly on numerous panels. This means that all data are normal.

What if some abnormality should develop? This occurs very rarely, but our fightingmen--officers, warrant officers, NCOs and soldiers--are always prepared for it.

Only people infinitely devoted to their work, people who have mastered the weapons and combat equipment and who are strong emotionally and physically can be inwardly highly composed all the time. The soldiers, NCOs, warrant officers and officers of the Rocket Troops are just such people. They include officers A. Perminov, V. Suslov, V. Nityutko, V. Gornostayev, A. Vasilyev, N. Shilak, Yu. Novoseltsev, and many of their subordinates.

Continuing the heroic traditions of the older generation, the missile and artillery troops demonstrate good civic and patriotic qualities in complex situations, and many of them have performed courageous acts. Officer S. Gorbatyuk, for example, risked his life to save some young soldiers from certain death while practicing grenade-throwing. The courageous commander was seriously wounded, but he has not become discouraged and is continuing to serve at one of the military installations, devoting all of his strength, knowledge and know-how to enhancing the combat readiness of the troops and indoctrinating the personnel.

Captain N. Kuznetsov demonstrated remarkable moral-political qualities by boldly entering into battle with a fire to save a grain field. A monument has now been erected on the Gigant Sovkhoz in the Salskiye Steppes, and by tradition the harvest is begun each year with a mass meeting at Kuznetsov's Field.

Participation by Soviet fightingmen, including the rocket and artillery troops, in the harvest has become a good tradition. Our fightingmen set good examples in this work and make a contribution to the implementation of the nation's Food Program.

This year too, working in the kolkhoz and sovkhoz fields, missilemen Privates A. Miroshnichenko, N. Zubenko, D. Popovskiy, Yu. Minkov, A. Zayarnyy, V. Filozov, and many drivers and repairmen in the subunits commanded by officers V. Gontarev and V. Novikov exceeded the shift quota by 190-210 percent. And Komsomol member Vasiliiy Vikulin exceeded the norm for hauling grain and silage 3- to 4-fold each day.

Like all army and navy personnel, the missile and artillery troops are celebrating their traditional holiday with new achievements in the combat training and the service. The training year has been successfully concluded. The assigned tasks and the combat and political training plans have been fulfilled. All of the combat training missile launchings and artillery firings received ratings of "good" or "excellent." The ranks of those excelling in the combat and political training and the masters of military affairs grew in the process of socialist competition launched on an extensive basis with the slogan "We shall fulfill decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and reliably defend the gains of socialism!"

The Soviet people count on and have faith in their defenders. In one of the units, Private Ivan Savelev, returning from a short leave in Smolensk Oblast, told the following: "My mother works on a farm as a milker. I told my mother how the appearance of our village has improved and that the people are living better. She replied: 'We can do a great deal, and we shall live even better if there is peace.' She was silent for a while and then added: 'You people must not let us down. Keep things secure.' My comrades and I, together with all the fightingmen, will do everything possible to carry out the mandate from my mother, from all our mothers and all the Soviet people."

The soldier's simple words reflect profound confidence in our army's strength and power, in its preparedness to come to the defense of the homeland's inviolable borders at her order, at any moment, with weapon in hand.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik demonstrated once again that the Washington administration, having become convinced of its technical advantage, hopes to achieve military superiority over the USSR. The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative is aimed at this. It is thoroughly militaristic and calls for the deployment of nuclear weapons in space. The arms race has not been halted.

In this situation, the CPSU and the Soviet government are firmly and consistently pursuing a foreign policy course aimed at strengthening universal peace and international security. At the same time, the party Program states: "The CPSU will make every effort to see that the Armed Forces of the USSR are at a level precluding strategic superiority for the forces of imperialism, to see that the Soviet state's defense capability is improved in every way...."

The Strategic Rocket Forces are the masters of the most awesome weapons. They are always on alert duty. Their high level of combat readiness and professional training counter the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and are a guarantee of an inescapable retaliatory strike against any aggressor which might dare to encroach upon our nation or the other socialist commonwealth nations.

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## STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCES

### ARMY GEN MAKSIMOV ON IMPORT OF 'STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES'

Moscow SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW in English No 11, 1986 pp 4-5, 8

[Interview taken by Major Aleksandr Kondrashov]

[Text]



Hero of the Soviet Union, General of the Army Yuri Maksimov, Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces - Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR talked to Soviet Military Review. Yuri Maksimov was born in 1924. Has served in the Soviet Army since 1942. Completed the Great Patriotic War commanding a machine gun company. After the war occupied a number of tactical and operational posts. In 1950 graduated from the Frunze Military Academy, and in 1965 from the Voroshilov General Staff Academy of the USSR Armed Forces. Commanded the troops of the Turkestan Military District. In 1985 General of the Army Yuri Maksimov was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF) - Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR. He is a member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade General of the Army, you were a delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress which considered issues of historic importance. Which of them, in your opinion, is the most vital?

War or peace. It is the most outstanding issue of our day and is of the greatest concern to the whole of mankind. To my mind, there is no task more important than stopping thermonuclear catastrophe and preserving peace.

Peace is endangered by imperialism and the policy steered by the most reactionary militarist forces. The danger can be removed only by curbing those forces. The Soviet Union's approach to security matters is universally known. We do not seek military superiority over other countries. Nor will we allow such superiority over ourselves. Our military doctrine is of a purely defensive nature. It is directed against an attack from without. The Soviet Armed Forces and the other Warsaw Treaty armies are a reliable barrier to aggressive sallies by world imperialism.

The 27th CPSU Congress pointed out that owing to the Party's and its Central Committee's unremitting attention the USSR's defensive might is maintained at a level guaranteeing the Soviet people's creative work. The Resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress on the Political Report of the Party Central Committee reads in part: *Today, as before, it is one of the most important tasks of the Party, the state and the people to raise to the maximum the combat readiness of the Armed Forces, to educate the men and officers of the Army and Navy, and all Soviet people, in a spirit of vigilance and constant preparedness to defend the great gains of socialism.*

To us, the military, this is an immutable law.

Back in ancient times the great Russian military leader Aleksandr Nevsky used to say that whoever came to our country with the sword would die of that sword. History has confirmed him. As ever, our people today has a reliable defence - the Soviet Armed Forces, the Strategic Rocket Forces occupying a prominent place. What is the country's rocket potential today?



I will say straightforwardly that it is immensely formidable. The Strategic Rocket Forces have most up-to-date weapons and combat equipment. Their operation and use are automated to a maximum degree and feature an exceptionally high combat readiness. Along with missiles, the SRF include a whole complex of most sophisticated equipment and systems to deal a retaliatory blow at any aggressor. The missile weapon is capable of hitting targets in any season and at any time of day, irrespective of weather and distance.

It is noteworthy that our missile power does not threaten anyone. Unlike the USA which dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, we have never used nuclear weapons. Moreover, we have pledged never to be the first to use them. The high combat potential of the Rocket Forces and other component parts of the Soviet strategic nuclear forces is nothing but a deterrent to the aggressive designs of the enemies of peace.

Western propaganda spreads lies about the Soviet strategic nuclear forces, particularly about the SRF, representing them as a destabilising factor and a threat to peace. In so doing, it peddles the version that the Soviet Union is allegedly superior to the USA in nuclear armaments. It is also stated that the USSR, far from reducing them, has set up and is deploying a second new type of ICBMs. What is the real state of affairs?

All talk about a "Soviet military threat" and "superiority" of the USSR over the USA in armaments runs counter to the facts. Even American leaders have referred once and again to military-strategic parity with the Soviet Union. The strategic parity of forces, however, does in no way mean that they are identical in structure. The historical situation and, incidentally, the two countries' geographical position, demanded that the USSR should give priority to land-based strategic missiles, and the USA to submarine-launched ballistic missiles and heavy bombers. Naturally, the USSR is not going to break the structure of its strategic forces. Nor can it accept patent reduction in its security.

Now a few figures to illustrate the reduction of armaments. Since the signing of the SALT-2 Treaty the USSR has dismantled 72 ICBM launchers and 21 heavy bombers. In compliance with the interim SALT-1 agreement and the SALT-2 Treaty, the Soviet Union scrapped a

total of 540 strategic delivery vehicles, whereas the USA only 168.

The assertion that the USSR has produced and is deploying a second new type of ICBMs is equally groundless. We have tested only one new type of intercontinental ballistic missiles — the SS-22, which is allowed by the SALT-2 Treaty. As to the claim about a second new type of ICBMs being tested in the USSR, this is sheer slander. The reference is to the SS-12M missile, which is a modernised version of the old SS-12 ICBM. The USA has purposely distorted the SALT-2 provision on the composition of the elements included in the missile's "throw weight." Specifically, the weight of certain elements of the old SS-12 missile is omitted, whereas the weight of the equipment used only for testing of the modernised SS-12M missile is included in its "throw weight." The purpose of this trick is quite clear. The USA has already developed a new type of ICBM — the MX missile. In violation of the SALT-2 Treaty it is developing a second new type of ICBM — Midgetman. To justify this, it is putting out all manner of falsehoods. The American Administration needs concoctions on alleged "violations" by the Soviet Union of strategic arms limitation agreements to justify refusal to abide by the accords reached between the USSR and the USA and to divert the attention of the world public from full-scale implementation of the nuclear buildup programme. Along with the deployment of the B-52 and B-1B bombers carrying long-range cruise missiles, the Americans are set on deploying another 50 MX ICBMs and speeding up production of a most up-to-date cruise missile. Work is also apace to develop American space strike weapons under the Star Wars programme.

Regarding the Star Wars programme of Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI). Widely advertising the American "space shield", western papers claim that the Soviet Union sharply criticises SDI because it has nothing to oppose it with. What could you say in this respect?

Such statements are hardly serious. Wishful thinking, no more. Indeed, the USA is out to develop a fabulously expensive ABM system with space-based elements. Its different high-sounding titles conceal the same essence: to try and attain strategic superiority over the USSR. Such attempts are futile.

Space weapons are first-strike weapons and have nothing in common with security and defence. From a military point of view, use of the "space shield" is practicable provided

the side possessing it deals the first strike. However, specialists in the USSR and elsewhere have considered a few dozen countermeasures which would pose serious problems to SDI.

As the scientists see it, for instance, the opposing side could use an ICBM launching technique directed at "exhausting" the space anti-missile defence system by its early activation through a preselected sequence of steps to deal a retaliatory blow. This technique may include combined launchings of ICBMs and "false" missiles, launching ICBMs with a wide range of trajectories and the like. All these steps would result in excessive consumption of energy resources of the ABM defence space echelons, discharge of X-ray lasers and electromagnetic guns, and in other premature losses in the ABM system fire power.

Besides, quantitative buildup of intercontinental ballistic missiles would create a number of additional difficulties for the enemy's detection systems and bring about a sharp drop in the effectiveness of the strike weapons interception and guidance systems. An increase in the number of warheads on the missiles would produce the same effect.

According to specialists, another way of fighting SDI is to develop facilities capable of destroying combat space stations. These could be special small-size missiles with different basing modes and "space mines", i. e. satellites put in orbits close to those of the stations and provided with a sufficiently powerful warhead set off on command from Earth. In other words, the idea of achieving military superiority through SDI is illusory. In any case, the aggressor would be dealt an inevitable and crushing blow.

The Soviet Union is against any weapon being emplaced in outer space. We believe that by the year 2000 the arms race could be stopped and the planet cleared of nuclear weapons. If, contrary to our arguments, the USA should implement the Star Wars programme, the USSR will find the answer. As stated by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, "we shall come up with a prompt answer, and it will not be what the United States expects. But it will be an answer that will depreciate the Star Wars programme."

It's people, not space armaments that are capable of providing security and preserving peace. Could you briefly tell us about the men of the Strategic Rocket Forces — people who

shoulder great responsibility for the country's destiny?

Like all Soviet servicemen, missilemen are working for the 27th CPSU Congress measures by constantly maintaining a high combat readiness through selfless military labour.

The SRF are full of servicemen who have mastered their specialities to perfection. The overwhelming majority of missilemen are Communists and YCL members, and 80% of officers have a higher military or specialised education. Take, for instance, the missile unit under Lieutenant-Colonel Mayakov. More than half the officers are experts. Each crew has its top-class experts, and a quarter of the crews fully consist of such experts. Nearly one-third of the personnel are men with excellent results in combat training and political education, and 70% of soldiers and sergeants are high-class specialists. The unit rightfully bears the title of excellent.

We have quite a few advanced military collectives in our forces. The missile subunit commanded by Captain Petrov has been in the lead for several years now. The commander himself is a master of the military trade, exacting and solicitous towards his subordinates. For high results in military work, Captain Petrov has been awarded the order "For Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," 3rd Class.

The history of the Strategic Rocket Forces can be traced to the celebrated units of the cannon artillery and the *Katyusha* Guards rocket launchers. That is why the missilemen and artillerymen have a common holiday. The present generation of missilemen cherishes the memory and is multiplying the combat traditions of the artillerymen who fought the nazis in the stern years of the Great Patriotic War. The names of Heroes of the Soviet Union Captain Khigrin, Senior Lieutenant Kosmodemyansky and Guards Senior Sergeant Krasnikov, entered forever on the roster of missile units, are called out everyday at the evening roll-call.

Next to wartime decorations, the Colours in many units of the Rocket Forces bear orders awarded in our day for courage, military skill and gallantry displayed by soldiers, sergeants, praporshchiks and officers. Missilemen proficiency reveals itself in full measure during practice launches. The marks are generally excellent. The high results, however, do not leave anyone complacent. We realise full well that the Communist Party and Soviet people have entrusted us with the most formidable weapon and put us at the forefront of the defence of peace and socialism.

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## SPECIAL TROOPS

### MAR SHESTOPALOV ON NEED FOR CONSUMER, SERVICES CONSTRUCTION

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Mar Engr Trps N. Shestopalov, Deputy Minister of Defense, USSR, for Construction and Billeting of Troops: "Common Concern for the Construction Projects of the Social Sphere"]

[Text] The strategy for acceleration of the social and economic development of the country which was worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress envisages the conduct of an active and strong social policy. In accordance with this, in the current five-year plan special attention is devoted to those problems, the solution of which in greatest measure furthers an improvement in the quality conditions of the life and activity of the Soviet people and an increase in the labor contribution of each one to the common cause. And for this, important steps are to be taken in strengthening the material and technical base of the social and cultural sphere so as to lead its branches to a qualitatively new level.

The role of capital construction is great here. Judge for yourself. For the country as a whole, for the years 1986-1990 it is planned to bring the volume of housing construction to 595 million square meters, and by the year 2000 to provide each family with a separate apartment or house. It is necessary to build children's preschool institutions for 4.4 million places or 1.5 times more than during the preceding five-year plan. It is also planned to put into operation during the five-year plan hospitals with 358,000 beds and ambulatory polyclinic institutions for 908,000 visits per shift, general educational schools for 7.2 million children's places, and a great number of other buildings and structures.

No small portion of this vast program is the share of the military builders. For example, during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, in addition to facilities having defense significance the military builders erected more than 5,000 residential houses and 1.5 times more dining halls, general educational schools, kindergartens and children's nurseries, and therapeutic institutions than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Altogether, 16 percent more resources were invested for these purposes than during the preceding five years. In short, much was constructed and basically of good quality. However, it should be said directly, far from everything outlined by the plans. Thus, more than 500 facilities having a social and cultural-domestic significance were not put into operation.

The plan for the construction of facilities of this type for the 12th Five-Year Plan is increasing even more. For example, it will be necessary to build twice

as many general educational schools and 1.7 times more children's preschool institutions. This year alone, more than 50 clubs and Officers' Houses and 116 stores are to be put into operation. Considerable means and resources have been allotted for all this and they should be put into production everywhere completely and with the greatest impact. Since the beginning of the year builders of the Moscow, Carpathian, Turkestan, and Belorussian Military Districts and the organizations headed by officers I. Kiziyev, E. Borisov, L. Tyurikhov, N. Zakharov, and others managed to organize things in such a way that plans for the putting of facilities having a cultural and social purpose into operation are being accomplished rhythmically and completely.

But here, let us say, at the construction sites of the Far East, Transbaykal, and Ural Military Districts and the Pacific Fleet in the organizations led by officers A. Korytko, V. Morozov, V. Katunin, O. Marshalov, and Ya. Tauber plans for social and cultural construction, the erection of facilities having a communal-domestic purpose and purifying structures, and the development of engineer systems of military posts are systematically deranged from year to year. As a result of this, frequently the construction of clubs, mess halls, and barracks with a rated period of less than a year are stretched out over several years. For more than 10 years the builders under the direction of Colonel Yu. Sologub have been building a club in one of the garrisons of the Pacific Fleet. In the Transbaykal the military builders of the directorate which is headed by Colonel V. Skorokhodov have been erecting the barracks and mess hall for six years already. Such examples are not the only ones. Such instances cannot be tolerated. They show that not only some leaders of contract organizations but also the command of the main construction directorates and the customers' planning organs often relate to the construction of social and cultural facilities as a secondary matter and at times are late in solving problems connected with the preparation of planning and estimate documents, the preparation of land sectors for construction, engineer support of construction sites, the supply of equipment, and the allocation of appropriations. Such an attitude and similar wanton practice which does not correspond to the spirit of our times should be radically changed. Otherwise, a turning point will not be reached in strengthening the material base of the social and cultural sphere at which the party is aiming.

Unquestionably, the lagging in the development of the production base of the military builders and the nonrhythmic work of many enterprises of the Ministry of Defense construction industry are having an adverse effect on the accomplishment of planned tasks for the construction of housing facilities having a social and cultural purpose. The planned tasks for putting new production capacities into operation in the 11th Five-Year Plan are underaccomplished. Disrupted, in particular, are the times for their introduction at enterprises where the chiefs are Comrades V. Vakhrushev, G. Kovyazin, S. Sergeyev, and V. Mandrygin. The construction directorates of the Moscow, Ural, and Far East Military Districts and the organization where Ya. Tauber is the chief let them down and, in essence, also themselves.

As is evident, not all organizers of construction production have as yet been imbued with the proper responsibility for the entrusted matter or energetically undertook to implement the lines of the 27th Party Congress and the June (1986) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the bringing of order in construction. It is for this very reason, I see no other explanation, that during nine months of this year 228 planned social and cultural-domestic facilities were not put



into operation. Such is the price for the fact that some leaders are slow in reorganizing for work in the new manner and in the spirit of contemporary requirements. But time marches on, and we cannot continue further in this manner. The time has come to make more rigid the demand for the accomplishment of plans for the introduction of facilities in the established times. Each instance of their derangement should be considered as a serious violation of party and state discipline. Such is the party's requirement today.

In order to cope successfully with the strenuous plans for the construction of housing and buildings and structures having a social and cultural-domestic purpose, it is also necessary to undertake a number of measures of an organizational nature. A program has now been worked out for large-panel construction, the realization of which will permit raising the level of complete prefabrication of houses to 85 percent, and in combined-arms facilities to 73 percent. This will increase substantially the productivity of labor at the construction sites, reduce the times for the erection of buildings and structures, and will help to bring them down to the rated times.

We will make wider use of prefabricated wooden, cement-and-shavings, and light metal structural elements which have a high degree of plant readiness. Their employment reduces labor expenditures three- to four fold in comparison with the erection of regular major buildings; this means that in a short time we will be able to construct considerably more structures to improve the men's living conditions.

To increase the quality of planning and the timely preparation of sites for build-up and to intensify monitoring of the course of construction, beginning with this year at all levels strict record-keeping and accounting have been introduced for the entire nomenclature of residential buildings and facilities having a social and cultural-domestic purpose, and the transition to three-year continuous planning is being accomplished.

The entire process of reorganization in capital construction should be completed within the shortest possible times, virtually while under way, in so doing ensuring the unconditional accomplishment of the current year's tasks and the necessary work in progress for the following period of the five-year plan. Today, the transition to multishift work is being initiated throughout the country. This problem is also very urgent for military builders.

Along with an increase in rates, it is exceptionally important to achieve a sharp increase in the quality of construction of residential and social-domestic facilities and to emplace a barrier to waste and poor management. For the military builders are able to erect buildings and structures not simply of good quality, but with high quality. Such, for example, are the complex of buildings and structures of the Alma-Ata Higher Combined Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev, the military hospital in Khabarovsk, the sports complex in the Carpathian Military District, and a number of residential houses in the Belorussian and Moscow Military Districts.

At the same time, we have not yet put an end to cases where a house, school, store, or bath house is accepted for operation with incompleteness and low quality of accomplishment. What is this but account padding and false reporting? There can be no leniency for leaders who condone such instances.



Of course, the struggle for quality of construction production is a difficult and complex process. Here, as nowhere else, the harmonious work of economy leaders and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, the skillful use of moral and material incentives, and the instilling in each officer, warrant officer [praporshchik], and military builder of a feeling of the master of the construction site and a pride in his profession are especially important. And all this should be combined without fail with the development of the social sphere and, first of all, with an improvement of the construction for the military builders and the creation of cantonments for them with a complete set of elements for unit administration and services. For the present, this problem remains acute. Many military construction detachments do not have their clubs, bath houses, mess halls, and tea shops. Difficulties in providing officers and warrant officers and their families with housing are being eliminated slowly. A special-purpose program of social development for the years 1986-1990 and for the period to the year 2000 is directed at this and was worked out in the construction-billeting organs.

As is known, the leading production collectives of the Volga AvtoVAZ [Volga Automobile Plant] association stepped forth with an initiative to work without pay for at least four days in 1986 on the construction of residential houses and facilities having a social and cultural-domestic purpose. This initiative was approved by the CPSU Central Committee, considering it as clear evidence of nationwide support of the party's plans to accelerate the country's social and economic development.

The patriotic initiative of the auto plant workers also found support among the servicemen, military builders, workers, and employees of the Soviet Armed Forces. A procedure for the organization of this unpaid work has now been determined. It is organized during time free from service, combat training, and basic work, as a rule at facilities which are under construction for the needs of the Armed Forces. The leaders of the military construction sites have been assigned the duty to create all conditions for highly productive labor and to provide the necessary resources, equipment, and safe working conditions in accordance with the rules and standards in effect for those who must help the builders.

It has been recommended to commanders, political organs, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in the Armed Forces that they initiate organizational and mass political work in explaining the special significance of the broad spread of the initiative and see that it becomes an effective help in accelerating the construction of housing and other facilities, and this also means improvements in the social-domestic conditions of the servicemen, workers, employees, and their families.

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## MILITARY EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

### ARMY GEN SALMANOV DISCUSSES CHANGES AT GENERAL STAFF ACADEMY

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Army Gen G. Salmanov, Chief of Military Academy of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov: "Teach Creativity"]

[Text] During the half-century path which has been travelled, the Military Academy of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov inscribed many brilliant pages in the glorious chronicle of the Soviet Armed Forces. For courage and heroism displayed on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, 63 of its graduates were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Alumni of the academy Marshals of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevskiy and L. A. Govorov and Army General A. I. Antonov were awarded the Order of Victory (A. M. Vasilevskiy--twice) and 20 generals and officers--the Order of Suvorov 1st Class.

During the postwar period the academy trained a large detachment of highly qualified personnel for command and staff posts in the operational-strategic echelon of the Soviet Armed Forces and generals and officers of the fraternal socialist states.

The efforts of the command-political and professor-teacher personnel today are directed toward the improvement of the training-indoctrinational process and the practical realization of the lines of the 27th Party Congress for the reorganization of the higher school.

At the contemporary stage of development of the Soviet Armed Forces, when scientific and technical progress is being transformed into one of the determining factors in the improvement of military affairs and the strengthening of the combat might of the army and navy, there is a sharp increase in requirements for the level of operational-strategic and military-technical training of the highest echelon command personnel and for their ability to organize and ensure the reliable and continuous control of troops and naval forces which are equipped with the most complex equipment and armaments. These circumstances today pose more difficult missions for the General Staff Academy and increase its responsibility for the students' deep mastery of the latest achievements of Soviet military science and military art and their creative employment of the knowledge and skills obtained in the daily practical activity in the combat and operational training of troops and staffs.

In organizing the training and indoctrinational process, command-political and professor-teacher personnel proceed from the fact that our graduates should possess that sum of political and military knowledge which would permit them to comprehend the nature of military-strategic missions facing the Armed Forces in the state manner and from party positions and would help master the theory and practice of contemporary operations of various natures and scales. They should possess broad thinking, organizational abilities, a sense of the new, and the ability to direct the work of subordinate troops and staffs with perspective, and they should rely on the human factor in counting on a high final result.

Of course, it is a difficult task to give the students such vast knowledge and skills and to mold the qualities necessary for the skillful, scientific leadership of troops under contemporary conditions. It cannot be accomplished without constant searches for what is new in the methods for teaching and the creative improvement of the entire instruction system, the basic directions of which were worked out in the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and given concrete definition in the draft of the CPSU Central Committee on the reorganization of higher and secondary special education in the country.

The organization of ideological-theoretical training and mass-political work and the unity of instruction and indoctrination of the students permit training highly qualified people who master military-scientific knowledge well and active fighters for communist ideals who combine professional training with deep Marxist-Leninist conviction and who will educate the army and navy collectives.

Proceeding from this, in this training year we introduced substantial corrections to training plans and programs. In them, main stress has been placed on the practical direction of teaching and the closer integration of theory with practice. The number of lectures has been reduced and more time has been allotted to seminars and the independent work of the students. It is believed that this step is fully justified. Our students are officers and generals who have great life's and service experience and each of them has an academic education. Naturally, they have been trained to improve purposefully and independently skills, let us say, in the working out of training missions, the collection of information, estimating various combat situations, adopting decisions, and assigning missions to the troops.

The first results show that the students increased independence and activity and the argumentation of their activity became more convincing. The decisions have a more creative nature. Also of no little importance is the fact that greater possibilities appeared for them to undertake scientific research work, to be in the computer center and at the training command post more often, and so forth. In short, the work which has been conducted furthered the development of independence and creativity in the students. We consider it only the beginning of the great work which is still to be accomplished.

However, for the present not everything as yet is as we should desire. The rates of development of military affairs, military science, and equipment are so high today that the student can be abreast of contemporary scientific concepts only when he participates directly in their development, in the improvement of the training-indoctrinational process itself, and when his thinking is molded in an atmosphere of creative search, the comparison of diverse opinions and points of view, and in an environment of discussions and review of the most varied tasks.

But we have not yet always succeeded in attaining this.

Take, let us say, the following instance. As is known, a large role in the development of creative bases in trainees is played by seminar lessons in all disciplines. At these lessons, a situation still often occurs where considerable time is occupied by a monologue and where the mastery of training material proceeds according to the "question--answer" principle, in which regard the answer is frequently found in a textbook and not given meaning by the student himself. Meanwhile, only an active dialogue and polemics between the students which is skillfully directed by the teacher develop creativity and the ability to use the knowledge which has been obtained for arguing one's position and help to substantiate the decisions which have been adopted. And it is completely obvious that it is precisely according to this quality--the ability to use knowledge creatively and without stereotype when solving specific problems--that the student's level of training should be evaluated first of all.

Unfortunately, it also happens that on a lesson well-known propositions are discussed without their deep study and ready formulas are used, by which the active thinking activity of the student is weakened significantly and he is transformed into an impartial holder of book material.

It is not by chance that I stress attention to such cases. The quality of training of military personnel depends to a considerable degree on the professor-teacher personnel and their professional and methodological skill. The teacher was and remains the central figure of the academy and the organizer of the cognitive process. First of all, using contemporary progressive forms and methods of instruction he should equip the student with knowledge and skills, mold in him the ability to use them in practical activity, and develop creative thinking. For this, of course, the desire to learn and even to learn in the contemporary manner alone is still insufficient. The teacher should be a pedagogue, thinker, creative personality, and good methodologist. The absence of these qualities, naturally, affects the effectiveness of instruction. This is why we put forth as one of the primary tasks today the task of raising the methodological and pedagogical skill of the teachers and see in it the key link of reorganization.

And it should be said that in the solution of this problem, thanks to the efforts being undertaken favorable shifts have been noted, especially in the departments which are headed by Colonel Generals M. Bezhkrebtyy and V. Karpov and Major General M. Yasyukov.

Today another problem which requires its solution arises with all obviousness. We are speaking of the computerization of the training process and about the deeper mastery of information theory and the principles of computer technology by teachers and students. It is necessary to change the psychology in thinking and in the very approach to the organization of the training process which is based on a deep study of military affairs with consideration of the equipping of the army and navy with complex electronic systems and, first of all, for control. Without this, it is simply impossible to be in step with the times and with the development of military affairs.

Our academy is equipped with contemporary computer equipment to a sufficient degree. Considering the difficulty of the training material and the ever increasing

flow of information which must be mastered, we are undertaking all measures to make wider use of the technical means which have been mentioned on lessons for the intensification of instruction, operations research, systems analysis, simulation, and forecasting. This pertains in like measure to the organization and conduct of scientific research work in which the students also take an active part. Our academy is an important scientific center; it takes a very active part in the working out of the basic problems of military science and military art.

The professor-teacher staff of the academy participates systematically in command post exercises and war games conducted under the direction of the Soviet Minister of Defense and the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces in the military districts and fleets. But the necessity for great attention to the practical trend in the instruction of the students requires of the instructors themselves good knowledge and, most important, the ability to organize in a practical manner an operation or battle and control the troops in difficult, highly dynamic situations. For the successful accomplishment of this task it appears necessary to involve the teachers more widely in active participation in the exercises and other measures conducted in the Armed Forces in the plane of operational training.

The tasks facing the academy today and the problems which arise in the process of their accomplishment are perceived by the personnel with all acuteness and party responsibility for the state of affairs entrusted to us. And this circumstance and the results of the first months of training in the new training year provide firm confidence in success.

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FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S., UK COMPANIES DEVELOP NEW 'MESAR' RADAR

LD211131 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Text] London, December 21 TASS--The British company Plessey and American Westinghouse have launched a joint effort to develop a new-generation radar called Mesar, PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency reported.

According to the plans of those two leading Western makers of electronic military equipment, the first such radars will be installed at 70 Boeing aircraft outfitted with AWACS (Air-Borne Warning and Command Systems), which will go into service with NATO countries and their allies in the mid-'90s.

Mesar radars are later also to be used on naval ships and with ground stations against cruise missiles.

Plessey spokesmen said the deal was worth a total of more than one billion pounds sterling.

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CSO: 1812/40

## FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

### MAR TOLUBKO REVIEWS BOOK ON DEVELOPMENT OF U.S. NUCLEAR POWER

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 86 p 3

[Review by V. Tolubko, chief marshal of artillery, of book "SShA: Yadernyye kogti 'yastrebov'" [The USA: The Nuclear Claws of the 'Hawks'] by V. S. Belous, Voenizdat, Moscow, 1986, 240 pages]

[Text] "The U.S.A.: The Nuclear Claws of the 'Hawks'" is the title of a book published by the Military Press of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Its publication is extremely timely, for the recent meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavik once again confirmed the fact that peace in our time is going through one of the most critical turning points in our history. Never before has there been such a terrible danger hanging over mankind and over the very existence of civilization on earth. This thought permeates every line of this book which exposes the history of the development of atomic, nuclear and neutron weapons in the United States of America.

The book's initial chapters recreate the picture of the cerebral competition of the "uranium club" in Nazi Germany and the large group of talented, internationally-known scientists that had gathered in the U.S. During the course of their work the physical problem was gradually transformed into a military-political problem and this forced many scientists to ponder over what path mankind would follow if he possessed an inexhaustible source of energy, a source which could be a powerful accelerator for progress or a sword of Damocles hanging over future generations.

The author succeeded in relating the fact that the Soviet government was forced to take urgent measures to carry out a uranium program. This became the achievement of a group of very experienced physicists: A. P. Aleksandrov, Ya. B. Zeldovich, Yu. B. Khariton, A. I. Alikhanov, I. K. Kikoin, G. M. Flerov, I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, L. A. Artsimovich and many others who were led by the outstanding Soviet physicist Igor Vasilyevich Kurchatov.

And this was a great achievement for all of our people! The work of developing an atomic bomb was begun under the difficult conditions of post-war devastation, when thousands of cities were in ruins and tens of thousands of villages had been completely burned, when the country had terrible difficulties supplying the population with food products and clothing. The

selfless work of Soviet scientists, engineers and workers soon produced results and in August 1949 the Soviet Union conducted its first atomic weapons test which eliminated the U.S. monopoly in atomic weapons.

I. V. Kurchatov subsequently reported with pride, "Soviet scientists considered it our sacred duty to guarantee the security of the Motherland and by the daily concern of the party and government, together with the entire Soviet people, they achieved outstanding successes in developing atomic and nuclear weapons. And now everyone who dares to raise the atomic sword against the Soviet people will perish from the atomic sword."

But the elimination of the American atomic monopoly did not cool the advocates of a new war. Anti-Soviet hysteria reached an unprecedented scale in the United States. The "Battle with the Red Danger," the "Witch Hunt," the execution of the Rosenbergs and the Oppenheimer case are only the primary landmarks of the debauchery of McCarthyism and the psychological war that the U.S. government was conducting at that time against its own people and, simultaneously, against all the peoples of the planet.

Three decades will pass and the Reagan Administration will again call the old hackneyed slogans out of oblivion and will unfurl the anti-Soviet psychosis in its own country with unprecedented force under a new signboard of the fight against "international terrorism," will suppress the national liberation movement and ignite military conflict in the various corners of the planet.

And the development of nuclear weapons also continued this entire time, moving from the first atomic bombs to thermonuclear charges in the megaton range. The U.S. lay the foundations for a third generation of nuclear weapons which provides for controlling the explosion's energy with the purpose of increasing one or another of its destructive factors depending on the nature of the military mission the weapon is assigned. The neutron bomb became the best known representative of this weapon and the history of its development is contained in the chapter "In Search of 'Death Rays'." This chapter also shows how Washington's hegemonic ambition increased during this time and how plans for American imperialism continuously escalated in proportion to the application of weapons of mass destruction. It also shows changes in strategic military conceptions, their aggressive essence and the danger for world affairs.

Beginning immediately after the end of Second World War in which more than 50 million lives were lost, the U.S. provoked and waged numerous wars in various regions of the world. And the U.S. has placed mankind on the edge of a nuclear catastrophe more than once. This book underscores that even several American leaders who had pushed the arms race have at times pondered over the real danger that was being created through their own actions and they focused their attention on the reduction of national security that was taking place. During his speech to the UN in 1961, President J. Kennedy acknowledged that nuclear war could begin "at any moment through an accident, miscalculation or insanity." In his speech in 1962 Former Secretary of State D. Rusk did not hide his concern and admitted "the danger of war breaking out accidentally is

increasing as modern weapons become more complex, it becomes more difficult to control and manage them and it becomes necessary to react to developing situations more rapidly."

These statements have been corroborated more than once. The Stockholm International Institute for Researching World Problems asserts that in the period from 1945 to 1976 alone there were 125 accidents involving American nuclear weapons which could have led to an unpremeditated, accidental nuclear explosion. This number had increased to 200 by 1983.

The scientific-technical progress in military affairs, progress that has been stimulated by the military-industrial complex, a union of militarism and science in capitalist countries, has led to the development of an enormous number of weapons of mass destruction and their integration into inventories. It is now possible to destroy hundreds of millions of people in literally hours. Nonetheless, the military-industrial complex which unites the monopolies that produce weapons, the Pentagon and U.S. governmental agencies continue to incite the arms race. The constant build-up of the arms race means more than just that the incredible profits for weapons manufacturers will continue to be uninterrupted and that millions of families in the "lower" strata of populations in the U.S. and leading NATO countries will continue to be impoverished. It also signifies preparations for the material conditions to start a new war.

The Washington Administration has recently been focusing a lot of attention on their aggressive plans for "Star Wars," which is covered with the fig-leaf of the "Strategic Defense Initiative." U.S. imperialist ambitions and Washington's willingness to achieve military superiority at any price are being graphically manifested by their aspirations to move the arms race into a new sphere and push offensive weapons into space.

As is known, it was precisely SDI that rose up on the path toward reducing the arms race and delivering the world from nuclear weapons. It was the primary obstacle on the path to a nuclear-free world. Nonetheless the Washington Administration is still convinced that its space plan is of a defensive nature and that SDI is an "insurance policy" for America. However one does not have to be a big expert to understand all of its dangers. SDI is not strengthening America's security, but instead is destabilizing the military-political situation by opening a new round in the arms war. Thus it is also weakening the security of the United States and security in general.

Under these conditions the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community are expending enormous efforts aimed at strengthening the peace and security of people and eliminating the threat of nuclear destruction. Our country has submitted to the people's court a program for the total and general elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security. And the Soviet position at Reykjavik was dictated by the ever increasing desire to protect the planet from nuclear catastrophe. The realization of the Soviet Union's initiative that was proposed there would have opened the possibility

for a turning-point in the development of international relations, the elimination of the nuclear threat and the development of peaceful cooperation by all members of the world community.

The danger hanging over all of mankind has never been so threatening. But the preservation and consolidation of peace has never been so real and so possible. By uniting their efforts, people can and must ward off the threat of mankind's destruction.

12511

CSO: 1801/51



## FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

### KUZAR COMMENTARY ON MEETING OF NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Captain 2nd Rank V. Kuzar: "The Inertia of Military Thinking"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the majority of people crave general peace with all their heart. Therefore they want to see a practical step towards strengthening international security come from every new Soviet-American summit meeting. This part of mankind looked forward to the meeting in the Icelandic capital with these hopes and they are now living with these same hopes today, since Reykjavik showed in convincing fashion that there is a real alternative to the military confrontation of the powers and to the policy of force.

However there are those who cannot imagine the future of the planet without nuclear weapons and without an arsenal of lethal weapons. And they do not even want to think about what this future will be.

The inertia of military thinking was demonstrated the best it has been in the recent past during the last session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group which took place in the Scottish city of (Gleniglse). We should note that the session's agenda had been determined a long time ago. NATO country ministers of defense and high ranking NATO officials who participated in its work had to review the "general political directives" which replaced the "temporary political directives" of 1969. The essence of this work was a new nuclear doctrine that is based on the appearance of American first-strike nuclear missile systems in Europe.

As KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already written, work on this document began eight years ago. At that time a commission that was created specially for this task developed 40 pages of recommendations and sent them to be approved by the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. Those people who had gathered in (Gleniglse) were faced with a dilemma: on the one hand, after the meeting in Reykjavik there seemed to be the possibility of totally destroying nuclear weapons, to include medium-range nuclear missiles. This decision is supported not only by a wide segment of the population, but also by representatives of the ruling circles in several Western European countries. On the other hand, the aggressive

course of NATO, which is aimed at expanding military preparations and increasing the arms race, in no way includes the elimination of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group selected the latter course. The doctrine which defines criteria for the use of nuclear weapons deployed in Europe was approved under pressure from U.S. "hawks." This doctrine underscores the right of the North Atlantic bloc to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Moreover, the session supported the modernization of tactical nuclear weapons. In essence this signifies the further saturation of the European continent with new types of weapons of mass destruction. In commenting on the acceptance of the new NATO nuclear doctrine, the Belgian newspaper DRAPEAU ROUGE wrote that by doing this, the participants in the Nuclear Planning Group session have taken a step that "does not allow an agreement on disarmament, an agreement whose future seemed possible after Reykjavik, to be reached."

This fact is noteworthy. Western press writes that there were "differences" at the session. They apply primarily to the fact that the United States had not coordinated its position in Reykjavik with its allies. American General Rogers, Supreme Commander of NATO Armed Forces in Europe, set the tone for this "criticism." There is nothing surprising in this. In this case Rogers represented the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex which "fears" the prospects of disarmament and which is now doing everything possible to bury the understandings reached in Reykjavik. Rogers was supported by representatives of the FRG who insisted that the issue of eliminating intermediate-range nuclear weapons in any future negotiations be linked with the resolution of the issue of so-called "tactical nuclear weapons" in the European Theater.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger who, as is known, came out against any such agreements to eliminate nuclear weapons, also took part in the session. However, as a representative of the Washington administration, he was in no position to criticize the American position in Reykjavik. Therefore, without going into the details of the understandings that had been reached in the Icelandic capital, as noted in Western press, he did everything possible to strengthen the allies' subsequent approval of the SDI Program, the very program that had become the barrier on the path to a nuclear-free world.

The NATO Nuclear Planning Group session once again showed the world the group's unwillingness to listen to the voice of reason and consider the reality of the nuclear missile age. This organization's military-political leadership continues to dwell in the well-worn rut of obsolete stereotypes and the adventuristic course of preparing for a new world war.

12511  
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## FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

### MOSCOW RADIO COMMENTARY ON SS-20'S IN ASIA

OW030614 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 2 Jan 87

[(Mamin) commentary]

[Excerpts] The 15th of January will mark the 1st anniversary of the Soviet Union's announcement of its historic plan to totally abolish nuclear arms by the end of the current century. In this connection, Moscow Radio commentator (Mamin) writes the following:

This plan calls for drastic reductions of all nuclear arms in three phases to help mankind usher in the 21st century without facing the danger of total annihilation.

As everyone knows, the Soviet Union and the United States reached agreement at the Reykjavik talks on positions concerning intermediate-range missiles in Asia. The Soviet side brought its position closer to that of the United States by agreeing to the proposed reduction of intermediate-range missile warheads in the Soviet Far Eastern region and the continental United States to 100 each.

If this can be achieved in practice, it means that the prospect for total abolition of intermediate-range missiles in this region will become more realistic. This issue aroused particular interest in Japan.

What should be noted here is the fact that, although the Japanese authorities always express concern over the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in Asia, regrettably they sometimes try to use the issue in instigating anti-Soviet trends.

Therefore, it is believed necessary to clearly state once again here that the intermediate-range missiles deployed to the Asian region of the Soviet Union are not aimed at Japan and the Japanese people but are charged with the mission of coping with the U.S. nuclear threat to defend the Soviet eastern border.

Last year, the U.S. battleship "New Jersey" called at Sasebo port, carrying Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads. Later the "New Jersey" took part in military exercises in the Japan and Okhotsk Seas for training in nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union under an attack fleet formation.

It is understandable, we think, that from the Soviet people's viewpoint, all these facts cannot but be taken as direct nuclear threats. It should be borne in mind that our measure to counter the threats is taken on our own territory, not on the territories of other countries thousands of kilometers away from the homeland as is the case with the United States.

Of course, the Japanese leadership is well aware of this fact. This notwithstanding, Japan remains completely silent about the U.S. nuclear force while calling for the removal of Soviet intermediate-range missiles deployed in Asia. This attitude of Japan is hard to understand.

As envisaged by the Soviet plan for the total abolition of nuclear arms by the end of this century, it should be clearly understood that disarmament is possible only on the basis of fair reciprocity. It is meaningless to demand that someone unilaterally disarm himself; and it is more so to make that demand to the Soviet Union, which has been taking various measures for disarmament.

Therefore, no matter how hard the Japanese authorities may try to grapple with the intermediate-range missile issue on a global basis, they cannot find a constructive basis for its solution so long as their present interpretation of the problem remains unchanged.

If Japan indeed feels apprehensive about the Soviet intermediate-range missiles deployed in Asia, the two countries can exchange due assurances. For instance, Japan assures strict observance of its three nonnuclear principles and the Soviet Union guarantees its non-use of nuclear arms against Japan.

If the exchange of these assurances can be brought about, it will be a reliable basis for strengthening mutual confidence, which cannot be called adequate for Soviet-Japanese relations today. The USSR Government proposed this to the Japanese Government long ago, but the Japanese Government has not yet shown interest in it.

/9738  
CSO: 4105/069

## AFGHANISTAN

### LOGISTIC SUPPORT OF MOUNTAIN COMBAT IN DRA DISCUSSED

Moscow TYL I SNABZHENIYE SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 10, Oct 86  
pp 15-19

[Article by Col Ye. Mikhalko under the rubric "Combat, Political and Special Training": "For Supporting Mountain Combat: From the Experience of Rear Service Specialists of the Limited Contingent of Soviet Forces in the DRA"]

[Text] The Great Patriotic War and postwar experience has convincingly demonstrated that the units and subunits can successfully conduct combat operations only if the troop support conforms to the level of development of military tactics, theory and praxis. This must be taken into account. That which was satisfactory in the past no longer meets the contemporary demands. This is particularly true with respect to the supply, medical and technical support provided by the rear services, and other types of support.

The all-around support system received close attention also in the most recent mountain tactical exercise in one of the military units of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan, which was conducted in the mountains. All of the specific features of operations conducted by subunits in those conditions were taken into account. A special rear service group was set up to make the support more reliable. It had at its disposal sideboard vehicles and vehicles for hauling liquids, with supplies of materiel, equipment (field kitchens, water-filtering units, truck- and trailer-mounted disinfection and shower units, bandaging vehicles and other equipment), as well as a medical aid station beefed up with surgical teams.

Officers I. Vinogradov, A. Radchenko, A. Assadulin, S. Otmakhov, M. Soloninko and Yu. Tishchenko were assigned to organize management of the logistic support for the subunits, to collect and evacuate the "wounded" and ill, and to provide them with first aid, medical and special assistance.

Considering the great length of the routes, the complexity of control and the separation factor, it was decided also to set up a special, two-man information team and a five-man dispatch team. These extra steps made it possible to meet the needs of the subunits on a more complete and timely basis and to precisely organize the delivery of supplies and evacuation of the "wounded." The dispatch team was assigned the mission of obtaining supplies and filling out the forms, putting the freight into various types of containers and delivering them to the area of the combat training missions and directly to the subunits operating in separate sectors.



Plans were made for setting up a special supply base at the airfield nearest to the area of the exercise. Proper containers were prepared for delivering water: barrels, cans, jerrycans, water bags and so forth. The food was packaged in advance and placed into special containers. When the supplies were made up, the people took into account how long the subunits would be in the field, the fact that they would be separated extensively from the main forces and the need for them to have maximum autonomy.

It was planned for the combat vehicles to carry dry rations for 3-5 days and two to two and a half ammunition loads; battalion transport, seven daily food rations and one ammunition load, fuel for two refuelings, and three to five daily rations of fresh bread and hardtack.

Lighting was also needed in order to provide for the reliable delivery of supplies by helicopter, to prepare a landing site for receiving both landed and dropped freight and to gather up freight dropped in the dark. Plans were made for accumulating thermos containers in wooden packing in order to reliably deliver hot food to particularly hard-to-reach sites.

Plans were made for setting up an airfield evacuation reception station near the supply base for receiving the "wounded," providing them with necessary aid and preparing them for evacuation.

The medical service for battalions operating in isolation was strengthened with personnel and equipment from the regimental medical station. A medic was assigned to each company. Before the exercise began, the personnel were issued syringes, individual dressing kits (IPP), two packages of Pantotsid (or Akvasept) for each three to four men, and a rubber tourniquet. Two or three teams of stretcher-bearers were set up in each platoon in order to promptly pick up the "wounded" and remove them from the battlefield.

The exercise began on schedule. The subunits reached the designated area by the time set. Soon afterward, the tankmen and motorized rifle men were engaged in "combat" with fire support from artillery and aircraft. The extremely broken terrain, steep mountain slopes, crevices and gorges made movement difficult. The personnel were forced to exert maximum effort and energy. To make matters worse, gun emplacements at "enemy" strong points came to life at first one place and then another. With most of them deployed on commanding heights, they seemed out of range. It was not easy for the rear service specialists in these conditions.

Supplies were regularly replenished in the subunits engaged in "combat." Air transport was used in addition to motor transport for this purpose. In accordance with tentative requisitions and on instructions from the senior chief, the dispatch service prepared the supplies right at the depots, loaded them onto transport at the designated time (based on a transport schedule) and hauled them to the airfield to be loaded onto helicopters. A unit representative (dispatcher) delivered the supplies to the exercise areas and filled out the forms.

There were numerous difficulties with respect to fuel supply. Reserves set up in advance helped a great deal. A temporary group for transporting liquids was formed with 20 ATs [tank trucks] 5.5-375, which was used for hauling in fuel, oil, lubricants and special liquids.

It should be noted that the medics performed skillfully in the exercise. They successfully handled the assigned missions. And this was not surprising, since the following measures had been organized and carried out in advance: the medical subunits were brought up to strength; each serviceman received individual first-aid supplies (one tourniquet for every two or three men, two individual dressing packets, two tubes of Pantotsid and one syringe with a one-percent solution of Promedol for each serviceman).

Classes conducted with the personnel on providing first aid, both self-help and mutual assistance, in the case of wounds, bleeding, broken bones and burns contributed to the success. Special attention was devoted to practicing the rules for applying a tourniquet and an aseptic bandage, and learning how to purify water.

Junior and middle medical personnel had methods classes on providing first aid, finding the wounded, carrying or hauling them off the battlefield, extricating them from combat vehicles and loading them onto medical (combined-arms) transport vehicles and helicopters. Medical examinations of the personnel were conducted in all the subunits taking part in the exercise.

Helicopters, armored personnel carriers and infantry combat vehicles placed at the disposal of the battalion medic and the NCO in charge of a company medical party, as well as special stretcher-bearers (two or three teams per platoon), were used for finding, assembling and hauling or carrying out the "wounded" during the tactical operations in each battalion performing missions in an isolated sector.

The "wounded" were provided with first aid (bandages, a tourniquet, a splint, Promedol) on the field of "battle" during the first 30 minutes in the form of self-help or mutual assistance, as well as by medical orderlies, medical instructors, medics and doctors. There were medical-aid vehicles in the area of the regimental command post, to which the helicopters evacuated the "wounded." They received skilled surgical aid there.

The performance of the separate medical battalion headed by Officer B. Dubinin deserves particular attention. It was actually a landmark in specialized medical aid. Surgeon and Officer A. Yakovlev was sent to the receiving and sorting section headed by Captain of Medical Service S. Basov to route the wounded to the operating, shock-treatment or bandaging ward or the ward for lightly-wounded. Intensive care and shock treatment were conducted in the receiving and sorting section. Necessary laboratory and X-ray examinations were also carried out there. The "seriously-wounded" received these examinations in the operating ward when the shock-treatment measures were performed.

A surgical team and a doctor were constantly on duty in the receiving section. The following surgical teams were set up: thoracic, abdominal, traumatology, vascular and neurosurgery, and a team for providing aid to the "lightly-wounded."

The entire system of medical aid, from the exercise area to the medical battalion and the hospital, was constantly monitored by Officer S. Otmakhov of the operations group.

The food supply operation was also of interest. A considerable part of the food was delivered to the subunits by air. Supplies plus extras were laid in ahead of time, amounting to 12 day's rations just for the bread group.

During the exercise, food supplies were replenished by motor vehicle and air transport from the base zone. The personnel always received three meals a day. Officers A. Assadulin and A. Bondarev demonstrated considerable resourcefulness and ingenuity in organizing the delivery of food to the troops in the mountains.

Nor were daily living conditions ignored during the field exercise, a fact which contributed greatly to the fighting spirit of the soldiers and to the rapid renewal of their spent energy. The fightingmen were completely equipped with everything they needed in the areas of deployment of the subunits, and the sick were identified and evacuated to medical facilities when necessary.

Party-political work was conducted constantly. Mail was delivered on a regular basis, and there were meetings with those who had distinguished themselves in the exercise.

The thoroughly organized administration of the rear services played an important role in the combat training operations. It was directed by radio and telephone from a specially equipped control post. Information on the tactical and the logistic situation was promptly and efficiently entered on a topographical map, the areas of deployment of the subunits and the missions for each day were precisely clarified, a log was kept on the supply situation, and potential needs for supplies were determined. A schedule for the delivery of supplies was compiled each day.

Unfortunately, there were also errors. Infractions of march discipline by the rear service subunits caused them to fall behind, for example.

The refueling of the motor vehicles and armored equipment was not well organized in the assembly area. There were also some breakdowns in the food supply process. The troops were sometimes late in receiving hot food because its preparation was poorly organized. There were no ration schedules at certain food supply stations. The rules of sanitation were sometimes not fully observed in the preparation of food to be placed into the kettles. These and other shortcomings were seriously discussed during the critique of the exercise.

It should be pointed out that certain difficulties of an objective nature arose during the exercise. Most of the subunits operated high in the mountains (2000-4000 meters above sea level), as a result of which there was the matter of providing the personnel with a full set of mountain gear. In addition, it became clear that the uniforms should not have anodized buttons because they glint and this can be clearly seen from a distance. It is better for the entire uniform to be of protective coloration for purposes of camouflage and concealment. The belt should be used as a belaying strap and for carrying certain pieces of gear (the canteen, the knife, the carbine, pulleys, and so forth). It is best to have insulated gloves with the palm reinforced with leather, kapron or some other strong fabric. It would be a good thing to improve the mountain uniform to provide it with enough flaps (or pockets) for carrying the IPP [individual dressing kit].

The soldier's knapsack does not have enough outside flaps for packing the basic rope and belaying rope, ammunition magazines, grenades, signal flares and smoke charges. The uniform should also be reinforced at spots receiving the greatest wear (the knees, the elbows and so forth). The bootstrings should be made of capron cord or rawhide, and the footwear should be all-purpose footwear suitable for both ordinary and mountain conditions. Wool-mix socks are greatly needed.

We would also like to mention the fact that the fightingmen experienced certain difficulties when operating in the high mountains because they lacked anti-glare goggles with soft frames and a 12-degree angle of vision, which attach securely to the face.

We would also like to make certain requests with respect to the food supply. In our opinion, every fightingman sent into the mountains must be provided with three dry rations, since it is not possible to use air transport every day to deliver supplies, including hot food. The dry rations should be kept in the knapsack. It would also make sense to keep one day's ration in the pockets of the protective clothing, making it possible to eat on the move (when climbing or descending) in order to rapidly replenish the men's energy. It would also be a very good thing to put the food into flat metal cans.

Supplying water was an acute problem throughout the exercise because of the impossibility of storing and transporting it. At altitudes above 2,500 meters, most types of supplies, including water, had to be dropped from helicopters. It is time to develop and provide subunits operating in mountains with a disposable container capable of retaining water when dropped. It would be a good idea to replace the 750-gram canteens with canteens holding 1500 grams and not to use plastic canteens at all, since they are not strong and are not suitable for carrying water in high mountains.

The exercise was yet another step forward in perfecting our knowledge and skills in organizing medical and other logistical support. The performance of the personnel was analyzed and the initiative and resourcefulness of Majors V. Bugayenko and R. Baguddinov, Captain A. Krinkov and others were noted in the critique. Those who did not devote adequate attention to providing good logistic support and who demonstrated poor field training were criticized.

The experience acquired in the exercise has made it possible to make appropriate changes in the organization of the combat and special training.

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AFGHANISTAN

TASS REPORTS PASHTUN CLASHES WITH AFGHAN INSURGENTS

LD192245 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 19 Dec 86

[Text] Kabul, 19 Dec (TASS)--A large ammunition depot belonging to counter-revolutionaries was blown up near the city of Quetta, Pakistan, in the past 24 hours. Six bandits were killed and ten wounded by the explosion, BAKHTAR News Agency reported. The ammunition and weapons stored in the depot were totally demolished.

Armed clashes between Pashtuns and gangs of counter-revolutionaries do not abate in Pakistan's north-west border province. According to reports coming from the area of Kurram, fighting men of the Turi tribe made this month's second raid on camps at Shahkuh and Guzgari where bandits receive training. The raids left killed and wounded among terrorists. On one of the roads near the city of Parachinar Pashtuns blew up a truck with weapons for counter-revolutionaries.

Instability persists in Peshawar. It was the scene of mass demonstrations. The marchers demanded that Afghan terrorists be immediately expelled from the city and its environs.

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**MARCH 31, 1987**